

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Kellogg's 1,000,000 Bus. Elevator at Des Moines, Ia.
[For description see page 267.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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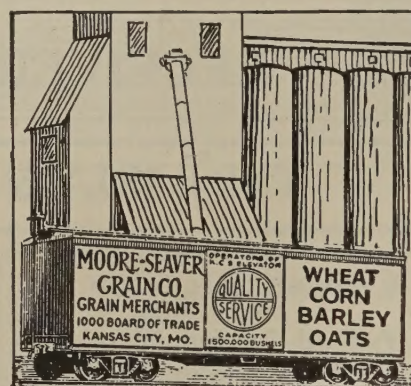
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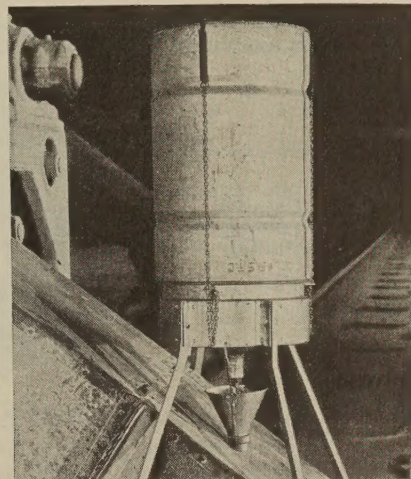
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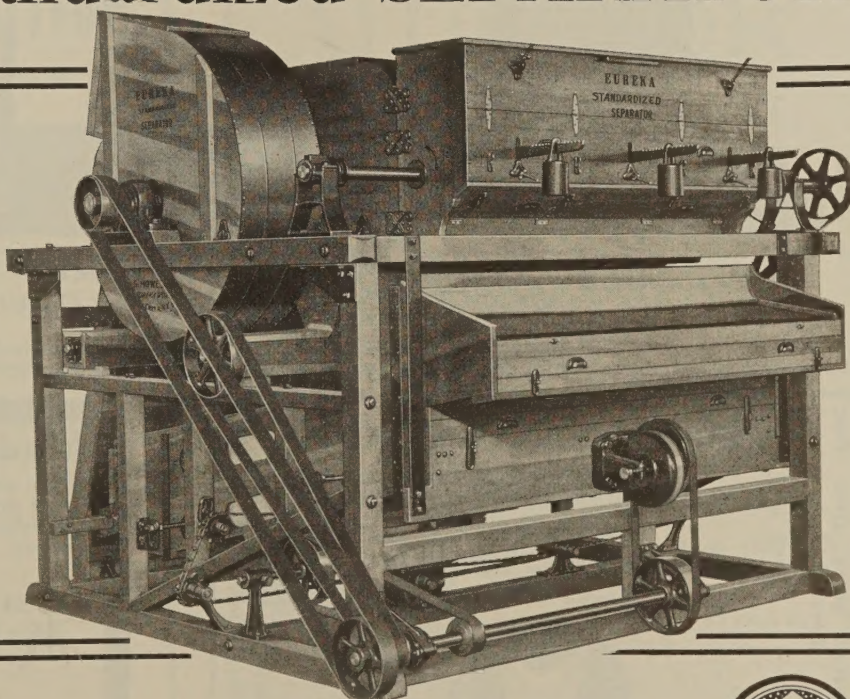
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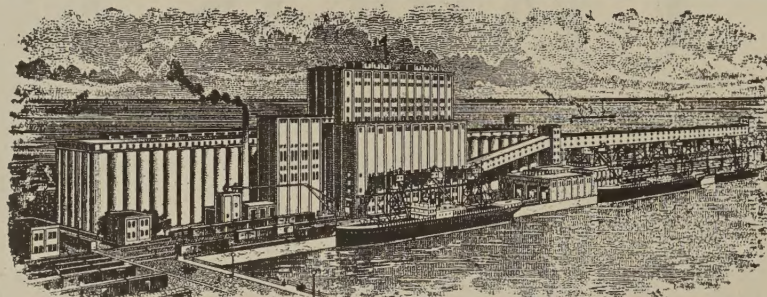
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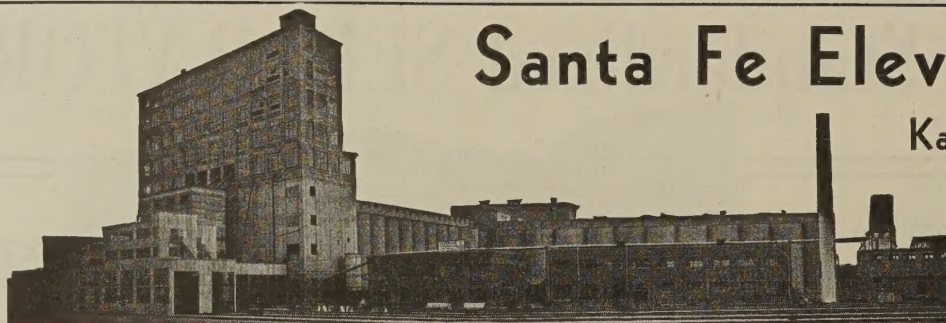
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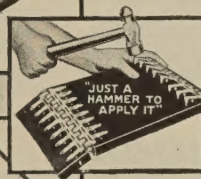
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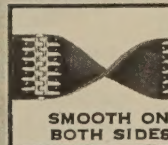
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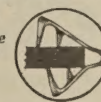
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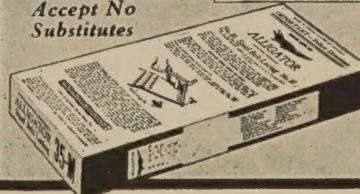
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Over



Sole Manufacturers

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO.
4692 Lexington Street Chicago, Illinois
In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement,
London, E.C.2

Accept No
Substitutes



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; fine location; good crops. Bargain. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bu. elevator for sale; big bean and corn crop growing, only elevator here. Write 73S4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ILLINOIS—My 25,000 bus. elevator for sale; coal and fencing business; house and 40 acres of ground at Priscilla, Ill.; on N. Y. C. R. R. Write R. C. Phillips, Lstant, Ill.

INDIANA—Good grain elevator for sale or trade in best condition; hammer mill electrically equipped; on Big 4 Ry.; good farming community. Must sell account of health. Chas. I. Gray, Shirley, Indiana.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

FRANKLIN, KY.—A modern completely fitted concrete elevator, wholly fireproof and government bonded, having a capacity of 100,000 bushels for sale or lease. Elevator is located on mainline of L. & N. Railroad in Franklin, Ky., a city of more than 3,500 people in the heart of finest soft Red Winter wheat and corn section. The only bonded elevator between Louisville and Nashville. Now operated by attorneys. Write M. W. Bradermann, Franklin, Ky.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

INDIANA—Comparatively new iron clad elevator in good corn area for sale or lease; electric power and hammer mill. Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville, Ind.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

ILLINOIS—Grain elevator, lumber yard, flour mill, residence for sale or trade, single or group. We recommend a manager who knows grain, flour, feed, milling, purchases, sales, office and sidelines. Box 63, Altamont, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ILLINOIS elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

IOWA—25-bbl. flour and feed mill for sale. Good package trade, feed mixing, hulling and grinding. Reason for selling, other business. Box 137, Dallas Center, Iowa.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

SITUATION WANTED

TRAFFIC, CASH GRAIN and country elevator man with 15 years' experience wants new connection. Write 73P4 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers elevator company; had 15 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; 9 yrs. at last place; can start any time. 73R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE AN INTERESTING sales proposition for jobbers, manufacturers' agents, and salesmen calling on the mill and elvtr. trade. Write J. C. Whetstone Mfg. Co., Lima, Ohio.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....



Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4¼x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON FEED Mixer, cheap for cash. 73U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-drive; guaranteed. 73U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

40-IN. BAR-NUN HAMMER Mill, 60-h.p. Good condition. 73U9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CORN CUTTER and grader, aspirator, used very little. 73U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL for 20 to 40-h.p. Used for only a short time. Write 73U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER, one ton capacity, guaranteed good running order. Write 73U5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

9x12 ROLLER MILL, Sprout Waldron, RO Bearings, gear driven differential. Write 73U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE ABSOLUTELY new No. 3 Jay Bee Humdinger hammer mill for sale complete—\$375. Western Eng. Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Col.

3UX J. B. HAMMER Mill for sale with Tex-rope drive to 40-h.p. Wagner motor almost new complete feed mill equipment in good territory. Dan S. Zehr, Mackinaw, Ill.

DOAK SPOUT HOLDER for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

26" ATTRITION MILL for sale with two 30-h.p. motors; Rosco Oat Huller, Clipper Seed Cleaner, Coal Conveyor, Hammer Mill, 25-h.p. Oil Engine and other machinery. Send us your inquiries. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.

COMPLETE STEAM Plant, consisting of 18-h.p. Brownell Steam Engine and 36"x10' 20-h.p. Boiler for sale, complete with steam gauge, injector, oil pump, etc., all in good working condition. Would consider trade on 15T Truck scale. Henderson & Jones, 149 Hayes St., West Milton, Ohio.

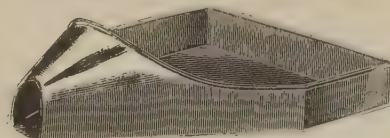
NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 roller mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; 1 Cold Molasses Mixer, belt driven. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

POPCORN WANTED

WE ARE POPCORN BUYERS

from one bag to carload. Submit samples and prices. Correspondence invited. Adamik Brothers, 2105 Armitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

ONE TO THREE-TON motor powered lifting freight elevator wanted. Palecek Mills, Enid, Okla.

CORN SHELLER, Elevator and cleaner wanted; state size and condition; will pay cash 73T2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANT AUTOMATIC SCALES, Bag Closing Machines, Carter Disc Separator. Write 73U13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS OR HOWE large truck or dump scale wanted; must be guaranteed to be in good condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D.

ONE 500 TO 2,000 LBS. USED but complete Howe or Fairbanks Dormant Scale Wanted, give size of platform and price—B. P. St. John & Son, Worthington, Minn.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

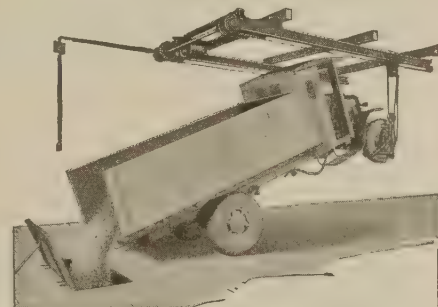
RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 rubber bucket belts 5 ply, 11 inches wide and 160 ft. long each, with 10 in. x 7 in. buckets attached, used very little. Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P. Freight Elevator motor with gear reduction assembled in bell of motor. The motor as well as gears, drum, and shaft, are assembled in a welded steel frame. This strength assures ability to stand up under the severest services.

So designed that it requires small space, and is easily installed, the operation safe and under complete control by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from the ceiling, and the trolleys not being connected does not interfere with overhead spouting or other spouts or braces in the drive. It can be placed in the majority of driveways with but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical power, write for information on our belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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AT THE **MEMPHIS**

Conventions, October 15-17

USE **BENNETT'S**

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65 Union Avenue

It's Fast---Complete---Convenient and Courteous
 Just Like At Home

JEBCO

We Cordially Invite You To Make Our Memphis Office
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JEBCO

And At Home, There's An Office Near You!

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CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CUTTHROAT competition seldom profits anyone long, and Hi Overbidder never recovers his loss. After a long drawn out fight the suspicious producers watch the contestants with an eagle eye.

A MINING engineer on the feed manufacturers' code authority and a feed manufacturer on the candy code authority, as representing the N. R. A., may be the administration's recognition of the fact that minerals are used in feeds and that molasses goes into some confections.

YOUR HEARTY co-operation in celebrating Fire Prevention Week (October 7-13), will not only help to prevent the interruption of your continued use of your elevator for handling grain, but it will help to reduce the fire losses and the fire insurance premiums. The more effective your support of this campaign for preventing fires, the greater will be your reward.

SO MANY farmers are voting to reject the new corn-hog program of the AAA, Sec'y Wallace is becoming hysterical and persists in trying to scare the growers with predictions of 15-cent corn during the winter of 1935-36. The weather man is saying nothing, but he is fully aware that the earth will need a flood of extra moisture if a normal crop is to be produced.

MIDNIGHT VISITORS to Iowa elevators are making it difficult for the grain dealers to continue to use highgrade radios, typewriters and adding machines. The better the device, the stronger the attachment of the robbers for it. It is very evident that elevator men must lock their offices more securely, else intruders will continue to make way with portable property.

OATS continue to be imported from the Argentine and rye from Poland because they are offered at lower prices than prevail in the U. S. A. yet the AAA has issued no instructions to farmers on the 1935 crop of either grain. Present prices should stimulate an active demand for choice heavy clean seed. Alert country elevator operators will supply their farm patrons with the best obtainable and thereby help to swell the volume of grain they will handle next year.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL Stock Tax assessed last August, is meeting with unexpected opposition, and the American Taxpayers' League, co-operating with large corporations, insist that the new tax is unconstitutional and it is now conducting a campaign to resist the Federal Government's assessing direct property taxes. It is estimated that the new tax is bound to prove very burdensome to all corporations, and constitutes an unfair discrimination in favor of partnerships and individuals in business.

REGARDLESS of declaration of intent by a few code authorities of their purpose to battle for retention of minimum price fixing, it must eventually be abandoned, since the courts are against it. In this losing fight by the lumber and coal authorities, the grain dealers are not involved, since their code goes no farther than to prohibit transactions at an intentional loss to injure a competitor. The millers, too, seem to be on safe ground with their prohibition of destructive price cutting.

WATER BARRELS placed at accessible points about your plant and kept filled with non-freezable solution may help to save your elevator from the flames. The initial investment is small, the saving is often enormous.

SEEDMEN must exercise closer supervision over the labeling of seeds to prevent negligent employes from running them afoul of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Recent prosecutions for adulteration or misbranding include both reputable firms and those known to the trade as being untrustworthy.

WHEN the bureaucratic market regulators have driven all the speculators from the grain markets, who will dare to assume the hazards of grain ownership? Values will always vacillate in keeping with the daily changes in the supply of and demand for every grain, but unless the option speculator is encouraged to assume the risks of ownership during its transit from producer to consumer the cash handler must assume greater risks and charge liberally for the service or quickly go broke.

BUCKET SHOP keepers are in the courts again principally because they rode the suckers too hard. The offenders, P. J. Green, Leonard Rollnick (alias Mr. Schaefer), Ben Ruben, Barney Lavin, E. W. Simon, J. William Herbst and Albert L. Sherman, were not members of any exchange and did not claim to be. Membership in any of the licensed grain exchanges is a badge of fair dealing which of itself should induce option traders to confine their orders to members. No exchange will tolerate bucketing trades by a member, in fact proof of such action invariably results in quick expulsion.

COORDINATOR Eastman with an eye on more easy berths for the faithful has recommended that all terminal elevators of the railroads be turned over to one agency and leased on more profitable terms than at present. In the early days of the railroads all grain was transported in bags and handled through the railroad freight depots. As the grain traffic grew the trunk line railroads for their own relief built bulk handling grain depots at all stations and handled grain into and out of cars just as package freight is still handled. The grain traffic continued to grow and soon attained proportions calling for greatly increased storage and faster handling facilities in order to expedite the loading and unloading of box cars and increase their usefulness for transportation, so the railroads leased elevator sites on their rights of way for a pittance and generally gave the elevator operator a cut rate because he accumulated grain in carload lots and quickly loaded box cars. All attempts of Western railroads to operate terminal grain elevators have proved so disastrous they have been glad to build and lease modern facilities to terminal market grain handlers at a fair rental, because these enterprising merchants produce a large volume of freight and move it all over the lines of the elevator owner. They also unload and store the grain of all patrons of the carrier owning the elevator for a small fee, in fact the service the terminal elevator operators render the railroad and its patrons is of far greater value than the rental paid.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 10, 1934

ANOTHER Iowa portable mill operator has found it a losing game and sold his outfit to a farmer.

WHAT has become of the corn borer and Mediterranean fruit fly which the bureaucrats chased so long as Uncle Sam was willing to bear the expense?

IF THE AAA pays a bonus for an increased production of flax seed it may effect a material reduction in the painter's demand for oil from soy beans.

A PERMANENT EMERGENCY is the contradictory status that must be accepted by the courts if they are to uphold legislation robbing the individual of his constitutional rights.

FORMATION of the \$50,000,000 federal feed buying agency, one of the objects being to import large quantities of feed to compete with the products of United States farmers is absurd, after the government has been spending millions of dollars to keep farmers from producing sufficient corn and other feeds for domestic needs and a carryover for a margin of safety.

N. D. Losing Money Rapidly in Grain Business

The monthly loss of North Dakota's State Mill & Elevator is increasing so rapidly, grain dealers generally can not help but wonder how long the tax-burdened citizens of that state will stand for the extravagant waste. In view of the fact that the state has many well managed elevators and mills which have always paid the top of the market for wheat, there is no excuse whatever for the state to engage in the manufacture of flour or the merchandising of wheat and other grains.

The marketing of grain in North Dakota is performed so efficiently by private enterprise, the politicians of the state can find no excuse whatever for attempting to serve in this capacity, and inasmuch as the monthly payroll of the state's manufacturing venture is reported to be overloaded with non-producing taxeaters, there is no hope of the state's venture into the milling and elevator business ever proving profitable. It seems unreasonable to expect the taxpayers of any state to tolerate such extravagant excursions of Government into business. They always have and, no doubt always will, prove disastrous.

Is a Canadian Crash Impending?

The present wheat difficulty in which the Canadian government finds itself dates back several years to the time when the Canadian Wheat Producers, Ltd., embarked on the policy of holding wheat off the market to compel Europe to pay a fancy price for its needs, a challenge that was accepted successfully by European wheat eaters.

When the market price of the large holdings accumulated in defiance of the law of supply and demand dropped to where the Canadian Pool's bank loans were called the three prairie provinces came to its aid, and when this was not enough the Dominion government later was involved, the pool officers being ousted in favor of management by an individual in whom the premier had confidence, the apparent purpose of the government being to get out from under the load with as small a loss as possible.

Instead of getting out the government has gotten in deeper thru buying more to hold up the price, if we are to believe the reports crediting the pool manager with holding 250,000,000 bus. of futures.

The relatively small consuming population in the Dominion makes its export surplus immensely greater than in the States, so that what the U. S. Farm Board failed to do with \$500,000,000 must be hopeless when attempted by a Canadian pool with limited resources.

To transfer its holdings from the October to the May future at the current premium of 6 cents per bushel would compel the government to take an immediate loss of \$15,000,000, not to mention the possibility of market decline. Whether to accept this loss now or to dump the wheat is the government's dilemma. If the decision is made to throw the wheat overboard the price decline may be ruinous to Canadian wheat growers; and if the deal is continued the eventual loss is certain to be greater.

Seizure of Mis-Labelled Field Seed

It is unfortunate indeed that so many shipments of field seeds should be condemned by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture during a season when choice, clean seed of quality is in unusual demand. However, that is the case. Whether or not the Department's inspectors are overly technical we are not able to say, but the fact remains that many shipments have been seized and condemned, or the proper labelling of seed required before its release.

The unusual scarcity of desirable seed and the strong demand for good seed has, no doubt, helped to stimulate shippers to grab all seed obtainable, fearful lest it be impossible to secure better seed to supply the active demand. Doubtless, carelessness on the part of cleaners and mixers is responsible for much of the improper labelling. However, the seizure of many different lots of improperly labelled seed should prompt greater vigilance in analyzing and labelling seed before sacking.

The seizure of three carloads of field seeds loaded with cheat at Little Rock recently is sure to bring about greater vigilance on the part of shippers, but it will also encourage buyers to reject shipments of field seeds on minor technicalities whenever the market declines. The only relief from seizure seems to be more accurate labelling to the end that shippers may be free from the charge of misrepresentation of seed sold.

Shippers Object to Extra Charge for S O Bs/L

The railroads have been losing money. Everyone recognizes that with their increased taxes and increased wages, the railroads could not expect to do a profitable business until they have obtained an increased volume of business.

The recent demand for a three-cent advance in the freight rates on grain and grain products, together with the increased switching charges, seems certain to drive grain around central markets and to encourage shipments by truck. Now, on top of these proposed advances, the railroads persist in demanding one dollar extra for every shipper's order bills-of-lading issued.

The practice most common with country shippers throughout the land is to make out their own shipper's order bills-of-lading and have the railway agent sign same. While the responsibility of the carrier under S O Bs/L may be greater than where grain is shipped open, the liability for the delivery of the grain at destination is approximately the same. The transportation service is the same, and although some shippers of long experience have canvassed the situation carefully, they can detect no excuse whatever for carriers attempting to collect an extra charge for issuing S O Bs/L, which as a rule is made out in duplicate by the shipper. The banks, not the railroads, collect the draft attached to S O Bs/L.

If any shipper recognizes any excuse whatever for this extra charge then it may be justified. Otherwise, every organization of grain shippers should protest vigorously against this proposed unreasonable exaction.

Another Governmental Failure in the Wheat Business

The politicians of the Republic of France, eager to cultivate the goodwill and gain the support of the French wheat growers, undertook to give the French farmers a brand new variety of "farm relief."

In July 1933 a law was enacted fixing the price of wheat to be paid by the miller at about \$2.09 a bushel. Naturally, this price stimulated production and encouraged many farmers to plant who had not previously engaged in wheat growing, and farmers who had planted wheat increased their acreage. So this year, the Government reduced the price to be paid farmers at the mill to \$1.96 a bushel. The millers being unable to sell flour produced from the high priced wheat, bought much bootlegged grain and met competition of lower priced food products by cutting the price and ignoring the Government's edict.

Boosting the price of wheat flour to such exalted figures did not meet with the approval of consumers, who turned to cheaper substitutes. Gradually a surplus of approximately 100,000,000 bushels was piled up on the farms, and the growers being unable to sell at the Government's fixed price, indulged in many different forms of barter in order to dispose of some of their wheat. But they were unable to get any of the much coveted relief which the politicians had promised, so they finally demanded that the Government export a large quantity of low grade wheat in order to reduce the native surplus.

With the usual farsightedness of politicians who force Government to venture into business, a large quantity of low grade wheat has been sold to European importing countries at prices ten to fifteen cents under the market, with the result that prices all over the world have been drooping and the French flour consumer is less disposed than before to pay the boosted price for his bread. If the French Government continues to export wheat at the low figures quoted recently, its loss will be enormous, but probably will not exceed the great loss incurred by the U. S. Federal Farm Board when it accumulated a large stock of wheat. However, it will be enough to convince observing economists of that long established truth, that wherever Government attempts to serve in any capacity, it makes for waste, inefficiency and extravagance, and this latest failure of Government is no exception to the well established rule.

First the French Government by ordering the millers to pay \$2.09 a bushel stimulated excessive production, and now it seeks to relieve the French markets of this overproduction by dumping large quantities of its surplus wheat on the world's markets, to the great detriment of everyone interested.

The many disastrous attempts of the various governments to give so-called farm relief during the last six years should convince all intelligent observers that governmental attempts to interfere with economic laws can not hope to succeed. What the producers need more than anything else is complete relief from political regimentation, regulation and limitation. When this relief is granted, the farmer will direct his own farming activities and with far more profitable results than he has recently attained.

NRA Law Invalid in West Virginia

Beno F. Howard of the circuit court of West Virginia on Oct. 1 denied the state's attorney of McDowell County an injunction restraining C. G. Killem from working the employes in his sawmill more than 40 hours a week and paying some of them less than the 28.5 cents an hour prescribed by the lumber code.

Judge Howard struck right at the root when he declared that the statement by the West Virginia legislature in passing the bill for the state N.R.A. Act that "an emergency exists" *does not create an emergency* in fact. In the opinion of the court there was not the acute emergency justifying ignoring of the constitution.

Judge Howard said the state act informed the defendant "he can buy the necessary machinery and equipment to set up a sawmill and when he has done that, he must employ laborers to work 40 hours per week, pay them not less than 28.5 cents per hour and sell his finished lumber at a certain price."

"That is not regulation. It is management, control and dictation. It converts a private enterprise into a public utility. It is a confiscation of liberty and property without due process of law.

"It forbids two parties having a lawful capacity—under penalties as to the employer—to contract freely with one another.

Why Central States Grain Lost Farmers Money

Barney Kreigh, a field representative of the Central States Grain Ass'n having headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., recently explained to Porter County farmers why they lost money on wheat intrusted to the Ass'n for sale.

He said, "We advanced 40 cents per bushel on wheat accepted from farmers for later sale, borrowing from the banks to make the advance payment.

"The market price of the wheat we were holding went down and the margin became so small the banks notified us to put up more collateral or they would be forced to close out the loan. We got in touch with many of our patrons and got instructions to close out their wheat. The banks closed out the account before we had time to get in touch with all our patrons, and a great deal of disappointment resulted.

"We have been charged with stealing the farmers' wheat whereas all the cooperative received was one cent per bushel for clerical services.

"We learned that we can not pool wheat on a falling market and satisfy our customers.

"I want the farmers to know that we have abandoned the pool idea as a means of marketing grain, as the result of the disastrous attempt taken last year. We learned a lesson from this experience that we will never forget."

Comment on this statement of facts seems superfluous. Growers of the wheat who might have sold to local grain buyers at a better

price turned over their property to a pool that speculated on an advance in price. The farmers paid the pool a cent a bushel for the superior (?) marketing ability of the Central States management. The outcome proves again that eventual failure awaits every speculative pool in farm products.

Grain can not even be pooled successfully on a rising market, the South African corn pool having failed for \$1,000,000 this year because the price of corn advanced. Whether on a rising or a falling market errors of judgment on the part of the pool managers throw the burden of loss on their deluded followers.

Merchandising of grain from producer to consumer is so economically managed by the established grain merchants that the introduction of an additional agency such as a pool with its concomitant expense for salaries must result in a reduction of the return to members by at least the expense of operating the pool. Pool managers after a little experience soon realize that they can make no profits for their patrons in competition with regular dealers and resort to speculation. Inexperienced and ignorant of the factors controlling prices their attempts to foresee the market trend are only a gamble. The disastrous failure of the Canadian Wheat Pool should be a sufficient warning for the growers of this generation.

Salaries Deductible from Net Incomes

The Toledo Grain & Milling Co. has been granted a reversal of the ruling by the Commission of Internal Revenue and the Board of Tax Appeals, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals holding that the salaries of its officers were reasonable.

E. L. Camp became pres. of the company in 1917 at \$7,000 a year. D. W. Camp, vice pres. and general sales manager, was paid by commissions from 1911 to 1918 that averaged \$14,104.58 per year. The board of directors subsequently increased their salaries to \$1,000 per month in 1918 and on Apr. 4, 1919, fixed the salary of E. L. Camp and D. W. Camp, Jr., at \$15,000 each per year. E. L. Camp received this salary until 1926 and D. W. Camp, Jr., until his death in 1925.

The Commission of Internal Revenue disallowed \$5,500 of the salary of E. L. Camp for each year, and \$9,000 of the salary of D. W. Camp, Jr., for the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive, and \$8,000 for 1925, on the ground that they represented distribution of profits rather than compensation.

The company's invested capital was \$670,000, and gross sales for 1925 were \$1,508,407.35, the gross profits from manufacturing and selling that year being \$203,559.86. Kenton Keilholtz testified that other companies similar in character were paying their presidents and general managers salaries of \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. Edgar W. Thierwechter, who had been pres. of the Ohio Millers Ass'n, testified that the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. was the largest producer in that district of flour and feed, that D. W. Camp, Jr. was a competent sales manager, that other concerns were paying their sales managers a commission of 15 to 20 cents per barrel.

Ship Liable for Outturn of Export Cargo

A shipment of bulk wheat from Vancouver, B. C., to Hull, Eng., was found to be short on its outturn weights, and the suit by the shippers against the shipowner came before Justice McKinnon at London, who said:

There was prima facie evidence upon the admission required by the Canadian Act that the shipowners had received 12,926 qrs. of No. 1 Manitoba wheat, and it was for them to explain away the difference between that and the amount delivered at Hull, either by proving some error in the figures at Vancouver or by proving some error in the figures at Hull, neither of which, I think, is possible to do. If the matter stood there I should think they were liable for the shortage on that ground.

I think there was some short delivery of No. 1 wheat to all the holders of No. 1 bills of lading, and that there was that short delivery by reason of the fact that some No. 1 got into the No. 2 and No. 5 wheat, and was by error delivered to the consignees of No. 2 and No. 5.

Are the shipowners liable for that? I think they are. I do not see how on these bills of lading, governed and controlled by the Canadian Act, they can escape liability for failure to deliver cargo by reason of the fact that it disappeared somewhere owing to the insufficiency of the means of separation.

The result is that in my judgment the shipowners are liable.—*S.S. Sedgpool v. Jos. Rank & Son.*

Railroad Company Released from Fire Liability

The E. L. Cleveland Co. maintained a potato warehouse on lands of the Bangor & Aroostook R.R. under a permit dated July 12, 1932. On May 18, 1933, the warehouse and contents were destroyed by fire communicated from the railroad locomotive.

The Cleveland Co. brought suit against the railroad company for damages, under section 63 of chapter 64 Maine revised statutes of 1930, which provides: "When a building or other property is injured by fire communicated by a locomotive engine the corporation using it is responsible for such injury."

The railroad company in defense offered the fire release in the permit, as follows: "The contractor" (meaning the Cleveland Co.) "hereby assumes all risk of loss or damage to said building, or property stored therein * * * occasioned by fire, whether communicated directly or indirectly from locomotives, or in or by the operation of said railroad, or otherwise, and all damage caused by fire, for which the Company but for this agreement would be liable, so that neither said contractor nor any person claiming under the contractor shall have or make any claim against Company for damages to such property communicated as aforesaid or otherwise."

Plaintiff contended the agreement was invalid as violating the statute and as being against public policy.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, however, on July 19, 1934, held in favor of defendant railroad company, saying, "In spite of the statute there can be no doubt that one whose property has been destroyed by fire can lawfully refrain from prosecution of his rights. We see in the statute no implication that would prevent the giving of such a release.

"The fire is not shown to have been of negligent origin; but even if negligently communicated the agreement is still valid in this case.

"The contract was not one for carriage of either persons or property, nor pertained to its duties as a common carrier. The defendant was acting in its private capacity as an individual landlord, and as such could lawfully enter into an agreement with his tenant."—173 *Atl. Rep.* 813.

OUR WORK can be made either fascinating or monotonous drudgery, according to our mental attitude toward it.

—B. C. FORBES.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Grain Hedging for the Flour Business?

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand that grain dealers use the grain futures markets constantly for hedging and that some millers also use the Board of Trade. How do those in the flour trade make use of the futures in grain?—Flour Dept. W.S.D.

Ans.: The theory of hedging in the flour business is based on the fact that the price of wheat and the price of flour both move approximately in the same direction. To hold and satisfy his trade a miller must always be ready to sell flour to the limit of his capacity as far ahead as delivery within 90 days. Having sold the flour, he must immediately hedge by a purchase of cash or future wheat to protect himself against an advance in the price of his raw material.

Also a miller should provide himself with enough cash wheat to keep the mill in operation to meet expected sales, and this cash wheat should be purchased when offered in the quality and quantity required. Flour orders may be scarce at that time, so the miller must protect himself against a drop in the price of his cash wheat by a sale of the future without intention to deliver. As orders for flour come in he lifts these hedges, so that his wheat holdings are offset by flour orders, or he might convert the wheat into flour while leaving on the hedges. Opportunities for profit present themselves in the varying discounts and premiums between cash and the futures and in the spreads between different markets that can be taken advantage of by a miller who is forced to be in the futures.

Elevator Code Authority to Meet Oct. 18 and 19

A called meeting of the national code authority of the country grain elevator industry will be held at Chicago Oct. 18 and 19. The sessions will begin at 10 a. m. in the Union League Club.

The South African government has authorized the importation of 250,000 bags of wheat, to supplement the old crop until the new comes on the market late in November.

The budget of the flour milling code authority has been increased \$164,750 first proposed, to \$244,722.96, requiring an assessment of 2.6 mills per barrel produced during the year.

Processing taxes collected during the fiscal year ending June 30 have been \$371,422.-885.64, wheat paying \$117,621,174.82; cotton, \$144,767,232.64; tobacco, \$18,088,426.05; hogs, \$77,034,611.24; field corn, \$4,496,193.74; paper and jute, \$9,244,830.78, and sugar cane and sugar beets, \$170,416.37.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 14. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 25. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Norval Hotel, Lima, O.

Nov. 2. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Hours in Country Mills

The code authority of the flour millers has asked that mills in small towns be granted the same labor conditions as the grain elevators.

In towns of less than 2,500 population country grain elevators are not restricted as to the number of hours worked, whereas under the flour milling code the millers' employes handling grain are limited to 48 hours per week.

Reduced Rates to a Century of Progress

Bargain round trip coach excursions to A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago are being conducted during October by railroads that are members of the three largest passenger associations in the United States. In addition, cut rate admission to the Fair and a number of its principal concessions are being offered by the Exposition to those who take advantage of the railroad excursions. The inauguration of these new low rates is expected to greatly increase the attendance of the World's Fair during its final month.

Five-day round trip tours at the rate of one cent a mile are being offered cities and towns served by the railroads comprising the Central Passenger Ass'n and are available every weekend throughout the month. The low rates begin on Fridays and may be taken advantage of until noon Sundays, with the return trips from the Fair leaving Chicago any time up to the following Wednesday midnight.

Round trip rates of the railroads comprising the Western Passenger Ass'n are correspondingly low, with ten to sixteen day stop-over privileges.

In the territory served by the Eastern Trunk Lines, the number of the five-day round trip excursions varies from two to four according to designated areas, but the cent a mile rate applies to each of the excursions.

When a passenger purchases his round trip ticket he receives a card entitling him to a special one day rate at the Fair. On presenting the card and one dollar at any of the Fair gates, the bearer is given admission to the Fair and tickets to six of the principal concession attractions.

In co-operating with the railroad low-rate trips by offering this list of special attractions at a cut rate the Fair is offering a variety of the leading pay shows. In addition is the immense extent of free entertainments, educational and industrial exhibits, thrills, marvels, and spectacles.

The Fair is at its best during this final month. Every section is in full operation. Not a single exhibit or attraction will be removed or dismantled in any part until after the final closing. All of the more than eighty-four miles of free exhibits, free theaters, miracle shows, wonders of science, vast buildings, and splendor of the night illumination are at their highest point to finish the last days of the Fair in a blaze of glory.

Amber durum wheat has been selling south of the North Dakota border 56 cents higher than across the line in Canada. The duty is 42 cents per bushel.

The corn area for 1935 should be limited to 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 acres is asserted by A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the AAA. This is a substantial reduction from the recent annual average acreage of 105,000,000.

What You Will Do and Hear at Memphis

The 38th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, writes Sec'y Quinn, promises to be a memorable one because of the New Deal with its various grain and feed codes, all of which with one exception have been approved and are now in operation.

As usual there will be business sessions only in the mornings, the afternoons and evenings being given over to play. The Memphis grain and feed dealers have made elaborate plans for entertainment with a reception, a banquet, a trip to a great cotton estate for a barbecue and a golf tournament.

The tentative program for the 38th Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, at Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 16 and 17, 1934: follows:

Monday, Oct. 15, 9:30 O'Clock.

Call to order by President George E. Booth, Chicago.

Invocation—Dean Israel H. Noe, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Memphis—Hon. Walter Chandler, City Attorney and Congressman-Elect.

Welcome Address—Chas. G. Carter, President of the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Response on behalf of the Grain and Feed Trades—Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Nebr.

Address—Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Address—Administering the Code for the Country Elevator Industry—W. E. Culbertson, Member of the National Code Authority and Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Assn., Delavan, Ill.

President's Annual Address—George E. Booth, Chicago.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 9:30 O'Clock

Call to order by President George E. Booth.

Address—"Grain Industry Regulation"—George H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the National Code Authority for the Grain Exchange Code.

Address—Henry I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

Address—The Code for the Feed Industry (except Wholesale Feed Manufacturers)—E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Federation of Feed Assns.

Report of the Transportation Committee—Harold L. Gray, Chairman, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 9:30 O'Clock.

Report of the Uniform Grades Committee—Lew Hill, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Address—"The Warehouse Receipt in the Grain Trade and Your Banker"—A. T. Gibson, President of the Lawrence Warehouse Co., San Francisco, Calif., and Chairman of the Committee on Banking Relations of the American Warehousemen's Assn.

Address—"Congress and the Cotton Farmer"—S. Y. West, Little Rock, Ark.

Address—"Success or Failure of the Retail Feed Business"—Prof. A. G. Philips, of Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS: Reports of the Committees on Legislation Trade Rules, Membership, Rejected Applications, Crop Reports, Grain Products, Arbitration Appeals and the Six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers.

New Business.

Adjournment.

Entertainment—Monday, Oct. 15.

1:00 P. M.—Men's Golf Tournament at the Colonial Country Club. Local committee expects to make this tournament a memorable one.

3:00 P. M.—For Ladies: Musicales and Tea at the Nineteenth Century Club.

8:00 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Informal Reception and Entertainment at the Hotel Peabody, followed by dancing.

"A Night on the Plantation."

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

12:30 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Visit via automobile to the R. E. Lee Wilson Estate

All Aboard for Grain & Feed Dealers' National Convention

at Wilson, Ark., the largest cotton plantation in the South, located forty miles from Memphis, and reached on a wonderfully paved road. This plantation has the most modern cotton gins in the country. A barbecue in honor of the delegates will be given at 1:30 p. m. at this estate.

6:30 P. M.—For Ladies and Gentlemen: Annual Banquet, followed by dancing. Principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Harry E. Anderson, Memphis, Judge of the U. S. District Court. Toastmaster, George E. Booth, Chicago, President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

Register Early

The registration of delegates to the 38th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n will be started at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock.

Those registering will receive a badge showing name of wearer, an invitation to visit the Merchants Exchange, a program, a ticket admitting bearer to Dayon Plantation, the barbecue, the banquet and the dance.

Golf addicts will be expected to give handicap on their home course so autos can be provided for their transportation to the Colonial Country Club.

Grain Dealers on Special Train to Memphis

Grain dealers and feed interests of the nation will congregate in Chicago on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, a holiday, for a three-day view of the Century of Progress on Chicago's lake front, leaving for their annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15-17, on a special Illinois Central train next Sunday night, Oct. 14. Round trip ticket good for 15 days, \$21.75.

Henry I. Harriman, Boston, Mass., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Chester C. Davis and A. T. Gibson, San Francisco banker-warehouseman, are a few of the headliners slated to speak and counted on to fill up the special train.

Grain Men to See Largest Cotton Plantation

The program of entertainment of those attending the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Memphis, Tenn., includes a visit Tuesday, Oct. 16, to the largest individually owned cotton plantation in the world at Wilson, Ark.

R. E. Lee Wilson, leader in a campaign for drainage that threw open 8,000,000 acres in Eastern Arkansas to cultivation obtained 57,000 acres of swamp and timber land that is now highly developed industrially.

There are twenty-seven main farms, each handled by a farm manager who works on a salary-bonus basis.

Approximately 10,000 persons are directly dependent on the Lee Wilson & Co. operations, covering store, gin, saw mill, and various other operations in the towns of Wilson, Bassett, Evadale, Marie Keiser, Victoria and Armored; all located in Mississippi County, Ark.

The Wilson Milling Co., a separate corporation, but largely owned by the Wilson interests, is a complete modern flour, meal and feed mill. It has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour, 250 barrels of meal and 15 tons of feed daily. This mill not only supplies flour, meal and feed for the Wilson interests, but covers a territory with a radius of seventy-five miles. The Wilson farms supply a good per cent of the wheat, corn and oats used thru this mill.

Also, the other farming interests in the adjacent territory are diversifying by planting wheat and grains, by having this ready market near.

Memphis and Cotton Linters

BY MARY CRAWFORD

In addition to being the largest inland cotton market in the world, Memphis is the hub of the cotton seed products industry and especially important in the marketing of cotton linters.

Cotton linters until a few years ago were considered a necessary evil by the oil mills. The value of linters has increased so rapidly in recent years that today they are an important factor in the operation of the mills and yearly thousands of dollars are spent to improve the equipment required for the manufacture of cotton linters in order to produce both a better quality and a better yield for the mills. In the early days of the oil mill industry not more than 15 or 20 pounds of lint could be removed from a ton of cotton seed, however, today in some sections the mills can produce 200 pounds of lint per ton of seed crushed and still have a desirable grade of lint.

In the city of Memphis there are nine cotton linter dealers who will handle approximately 350,000 bales of linters each year. In addition to this Memphis brokers handle for buyers in other sections of the country at least 100,000 bales, making a total of about 450,000 bales, or about half the total production of linters, passing through Memphis hands from the oil mills to the ultimate consumer. This stock goes into the manufacture of numerous items, the chief ones being gun powder, artificial silk, mattresses, batting, paints and varnishes, safety glass, and celluloid. The several mattress factories in Memphis will consume approximately 20,000 bales of linters per year.

Not only does Memphis have the largest mill in the world crushing only cottonseed, but one of the largest plants for bleaching cotton linters. This plant during its peak production will consume about 80,000 bales of linters a year. The bleached lint comes from this plant in both sheet and bulk form. The sheets are used for the production of viscose rayon while the big-

gest tonnage of the bulk lint is used for the manufacture of celluloid, smokeless powder, Duco lacquer, motion picture and Kodak films, celanese type rayon and safety glass. It is also interesting to note that from their own wells this bleaching plant will use as much water as one-third the amount consumed by the entire city of Memphis.

A large quantity of linters is being stored in Memphis at all times because of its central location and favorable freight rates applying in all directions.

Mr. Harriman Will Address National Ass'n

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who will address the grain and feed dealers at Memphis convention, belongs to the new school of American business statesmen, who, after achieving a large measure of success in the commercial world, have begun to contribute generously their time and talents to the advancement of all business and to the general public welfare.

Early in his business career, Mr. Harriman became identified with the organized business movement, believing that cooperative action is possible only through the medium of business men's organizations. He was president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for several years, and, before becoming president of the National Chamber served on a number of important chamber committees and on the board of directors. As chairman of the National Chamber's Committee on Continuity of Business and Employment, he has given a great deal of thought and study to the business "cycle."

The cardinal principle of Mr. Harriman's business creed rests upon the proposition that business should adopt its own rules and regulations for proper trade relations, subject only to some government supervision to see that any regulations adopted are fair not only to the members of the trade but to the public as well. Mr. Harriman believes that through the adoption of trade practice rules business will be able to eliminate much of the destructive competition now aggravating industry.



Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Poor, Misguided Farmers

Grain & Feed Journals: Early this month the officials of the AAA were going to hold some six or eight regional meetings with the actual "dirt" farmers to determine what their feelings were on the continuation of the corn-hog program for next year. The first of these meetings was held here Sept. 11. Well, it turned out to be a conference between the AAA and representatives from farm bureaus, agricultural colleges, politicians and others who hold some state or federal job. Naturally, the meeting was most harmonious because few, if any, actual "dirt" farmers were present or had an opportunity to express their views. These other boys, who have to help put over what the administration desires or lose their jobs, were "spokesmen" for the farmers. It is proposed to submit a few questions to the farmers who signed up last year on the corn-hog program.

A peculiar coincidence occurred in connection with the meeting here. Some of the delegates had hardly got back to their homes when the AAA announced plans for the coming year of loaning 55c per bushel on corn and the reductions to be required in the stock production. This action appeared to indicate the AAA knew what their plans for controlled production next year were even before these regional meetings actually got under way. What care they what the "dirt" farmer thinks or wants? As long as their cohorts in the farm organizations, state colleges, etc., can put over the administration program, all well and good. In the meantime the misguided farmers continue to be the goat of the farm "advisers." When are they going to wake up?—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind.

Code Violators Being Investigated

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain dealers in following the principles of the Code of the Country Elevator Industry and the golden rule, during harvest, found it possible to conduct their business more profitably, harmoniously and pleasantly than for many years. Where a dealer has paid more for grain than the market warranted, and markets have not advanced to offset this bigheartedness, he eventually landed in bankruptcy.

The large majority of elevator operators are to be complimented and thanked for their loyalty and their faith that the code would protect their interests. In the few cases where they have been disappointed, it was through the fault of the NRA failing to fulfill the promises made to us when our code was signed. Your officers have done everything that they were permitted, by the NRA, to curb unfair practices.

On receipt of reports of violations I have personally tried to correct the abuses and have been successful in many cases. Three operators are now being investigated by the Ohio Enforcement Department of the NRA, due to recommendations of our State Code Authority. We have every reason to believe that the violators will be brought to justice.

The disturbers in Ohio can very nearly all be counted on the fingers of one hand (which we think is remarkable considering previous conditions).

We think that the code, and our efforts in organizing the numerous local groups, has been instrumental in showing the grain man that he is in a legitimate business and that a fair living

can be made by just following the principles of the good old Golden Rule, which is about all that the code pretends to do.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

No Loans Above Market Price

In a weekly of national circulation Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, writes interestingly of politics and prices. He says:

"The tremendous danger of special groups is that they will persuade sympathetic governmental officials to do things which are fundamentally unsound.

"The old Farm Board was put terribly on the spot with special drives of this sort. The economists with the Farm Board knew better than to get mixed up with the purchase of millions of bushels of wheat by the government at over a dollar a bushel as long as they had no mechanism for controlling the size of the subsequent crops. They tried to avoid it, but the political pressure of falling prices was too great. Millions of dollars of government money were thus wasted in a completely fruitless endeavor, even though prices were held up for the time being.

"The A.A.A. will, undoubtedly, find itself up against many similar drives during the next year. As the lending of 45c a bushel on corn in the fall of 1933 turned out to be so satisfactory, certain groups will probably put on a drive to lend 75c a bushel this fall. Such a drive would be very popular politically, and those leading it might gain votes for themselves, altho they would stand convicted in the eyes of those who understand the economics of the situation this fall as weak, ignorant or unscrupulous.

"I can also imagine that efforts will be made to have loans without recourse on the basis of \$1 a bushel for wheat. Frankly, I am skeptical about loans this high on wheat and corn this particular year because both crops are short and the chances are they will be much larger next year. I do not like to see the government lose a lot of money on loans of this sort. I am afraid that it will discredit the whole procedure."

All Invited to Attend

President Geo. E. Booth of the National Ass'n has issued a special invitation to every grain and feed organization urging them to send a delegation to participate in the discussions of trade problems. He writes:

"Questions of great importance to every member of the grain trade will come before the convention. Grain men are expected to promote and protect the interests of their industry through a national organization. Your organization, through its members, is asked to take part in forming the policies and program for the National Association. What we have done and should do will be considered at Memphis and your active cooperation is desired and needed.

"During October, the final month of the Century of Progress, new and extremely low round trip railroad rates are available to Chicago. Many grain men plan to see the fair, then leave for Memphis on the Grain Convention Special from Chicago on Sunday night. Using the 'Identification Convention Certificate,' the special convention rate of one and one-third fares from Chicago to Memphis and return is available."

Details of 55-Cent Corn Loan

As reported in the Journals Sept. 12 the government has revised its corn loan plan to provide for loans at 55 cents per bushel.

There are five principal points in the new program: (1) The new loan value is 55 cents per bushel as compared to 45 cents last year; (2) the maturity date of the new loans will be June 30, 1935; (3) holders of notes may, if they wish call the loans while corn is at or above 85 cents on the Chicago market; (4) the borrower will be required to take out primary insurance covering fire, lightning, and windstorm on the corn on which loans are made; (5) old corn, stored in temporary or unsuitable cribs will not be accepted for loans.

Loans will be available in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota. Corn must be No. 4 ear corn or better. The standard of measurement used last year—2½ cubic feet per bushel—will be used this year.

The new loan program supersedes and nullifies the recently announced extension of outstanding corn loans to Jan. 1. No old loans will be extended beyond Oct. 15, 1934, but borrowers may take up their old loans, carry their corn for a further period and re-pledge it under the new loan program. All charges in connection with the outstanding loan must be paid in full, but the new loan value of 55 cents, it is felt, is adequate to take care of all charges, including re-inspection and other items in connection with qualifying for the new loan. All corn pledged under previous loans must be re-inspected and re-sealed if a new loan is to be made on it.

The new loan plan means that all corn loans now outstanding which are not taken up and replaced by new loans must be repaid on or before Oct. 15, 1934. The new loans will mature June 30, 1935. Re-inspection and re-sealing of corn for these loans must be completed by Oct. 15 this year.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has arranged with insurance companies for issuance of a special policy which gives the required protection at a rate of 75 cents per hundred dollars of value. It may be based on loan value or market value of the corn, whichever is the higher, and will cover fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, and hail. While insurance was urged by the Government last year, it was not required. The new provision protects the producer, as it enables him to insure not only the loan value but also his equity in the corn.

Voting on Corn-Hog Program

At a meeting at Oskaloosa, Kan., 500 representative farmers protested against continuance of the corn-hog program. Only four farmers in the meeting voted for continuance.

An early count of the votes in Kansas showed 19,785 against and 17,429 in favor.

Returns from 30 Illinois counties showed 5,716 farmers voted for and 1,987 against on adjustment plan for 1935.

In Nebraska 8,316 have voted for and 6,573 against.

In Minnesota the votes from early returns stood 2,224 in favor and 499 against the control program for 1935.

The number of votes cast in favor of the program signifies only that a certain percentage of the contract signers favor the plan, all farmers not being permitted to vote. Neither are the consumers in the cities or elsewhere allowed to vote on the plan to increase their cost of living.

The real significance lies in the large number of votes against it from the supposed beneficiaries. So convinced are they of the fallacy underlying the scheme that they are willing to shoot Santa Claus.

Farmers specializing in hogs have discovered that they are paying the processing tax themselves, and can not discover any Santa Claus in the wood-pile. They are most outspoken against control.

Drouth Suspends Grain Elevator Code Wages

Operators in towns of less than 10,000 population are exempted from paying NRA wages for ten months in the drouth area as defined Sept. 8 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics if their employees certify that a fair commission basis of payment has been agreed upon.

Declining revenue because of drouth conditions threatened considerable loss of employment, the National Recovery Administration was informed.

A commission basis is substituted with consent of employees. Individual exemptions may be revoked by NRA if the Administration receives proof that "the continuance of the exemption will not tend to effectuate the policies of the act."

The exemption applies to both the emergency and secondary drouth area classifications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This area includes all of Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Iowa, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Missouri; all Wisconsin except the eastern and northern fringes; 11 counties in southern Arizona; 73 counties in Arkansas; 18 counties in southern California; 34 counties of Idaho; 9 counties in northwestern Indiana; 16 counties of northern Louisiana; 41 counties of southern Michigan.

Evasion of Ban on Split Certificates

Following a recent announcement by the Sec'y of Agriculture ordering discontinuance of the issuance of split certificates, various methods of offering grain for sale have been submitted to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for decision as to their legality under the Grain Standards Act. These offers for sale employed, for example, such terms as "yellow corn," "natural yellow corn," "fresh receipts yellow corn," and "supervised yellow corn," each of which was coupled with a statement or representation to the effect that the corn offered for sale is guaranteed to be part of a cargo certified as No. 2 yellow corn at upper lake ports. These offers for sale did not contemplate official inspection of the individual cars when loaded and shipped.

The question was submitted to the solicitor of the Department and an opinion was issued as follows:

The trade organizations submitting these designations are apparently of opinion that because they use a name, description or designation which is not one of the official grain standards and is not inherently false or misleading they are within the proviso of Section 4 of the Act, 7 U. S. C. 76, which reads:

"That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description, or designation which is not false or misleading, and which name, description, or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standards of the United States."

This proviso, however, does not afford the exemption which is sought because the statement that the corn is from a cargo which was certified to be of one of the official grades is a part of the description of the corn and includes one of the terms of the official grain standards. In my opinion, therefore, the use of such names, descriptions, or designations, when applied to corn brought within the channels of commerce defined in the Grain Standards Act, is contrary to the Act.

The opinion is being brought to the attention of the industry in order that members of the trade affected may bring their transactions into conformity with the provisions of the law, as interpreted by the Department.

Establishment of a bean futures market is to be considered at a special meeting to be called soon by the New York Produce Exchange.

MacFarland Tired of Holding the Bag

For two years past John I. MacFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool, has successfully maintained the price of cash wheat in the Dominion by supporting the market for future delivery on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The elevator companies would handle the cash grain and sell futures against it in the pit to the representatives of the pool, this operation being less costly to the government that was behind the scenes than dealing in cash wheat.

A bulge in the market floated the pool out of the July and some of the October delivery; but cheap offerings from South America and elsewhere since then are said to have led to outside hedging of December in the Winnipeg pit, which sales MacFarland has been forced to accept, increasing his load at a time when the Canadian crop alone is all or more than he can carry.

Acting on a protest from the manager of the pool it is said the Dominion government may take over the entire marketing machinery, virtually closing the grain exchange.

The council of the grain exchange was called to a meeting Oct. 2, and at the same time instructions were issued for the preparation of an analysis of trading for the information of the council. The governments of Argentina, Australia and the United Kingdom are to be asked to conduct similar investigations of selling. Redmayne Jones, president of the Corn Exchange, Liverpool, said that no government investigation was necessary.

Mr. MacFarland wanted to "find out just what has been the nature" of recent sales of wheat futures in Winnipeg.

Last July and in early August when the inflationists, encouraged by the expected "nationalization" of silver, by the Roosevelt administration, which actually occurred Aug. 8, bought heavily of wheat futures Mr. MacFarland naturally had no objection to this assistance in holding up the price. Now that the French franc has dropped away below the gold export point and inflation of prices has been postponed temporarily the inflationists are selling out the wheat futures they had bought, to the grief of MacFarland. Would he deny that a man has a right to sell what he has bought?

R. G. Reid, premier of Alberta, telegraphed H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa, suggesting that only a limited range of prices be permitted each day as at Chicago.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange adopted a rule effective Oct. 9 that at the opening each day bids or offers or both must be made at only $\frac{1}{8}$ cent down or up from the close of the preceding day, each successive bid or offer being no more than $\frac{1}{8}$ cent farther away from the preceding bid or offer. This will not prevent the movement of the price freely, but will prevent such a wild opening as occurred after MacFarland temporarily withdrew his support.

It is alleged the accumulation of wheat futures by MacFarland in endeavoring to save the government's investment in the old pool now exceeds 250,000,000 bus. This is more than the entire Canadian visible supply.

Instead of abandoning the Bankhead law altogether the AAA decided recently to increase the allotment of small cotton planters 10 per cent.

According to the *Cedar Rapids* (Ia.) *Gazette* discouraged business men are moving to small farms and looking to the AAA for an income because they keep farm out of production. Why not?

Washington on Oct. 1 announced payment would begin immediately of 20c per bushel on the 1934 crop and the balance of 9 cents on the 1933 crop on wheat adjustment contracts, the total being \$98,000,000.

Kellogg's 1,000,000 Bushel Elevator at Des Moines

During the summer of 1921 the Iowa Corn Products Co. built a 150,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator on the Des Moines Union Rlwy. at Des Moines, Ia. Most of this storage space was in the working house which was 42x48 and 176 feet high. One of the two cylindrical tanks adjoining was used to house a Randolph Drier, the other to store grain. On the opposite side of the workhouse is a concrete trackshed 40' 6", which houses two tracks over two 2,000 bus. hoppers receiving pits. Loading spouts are installed so either track may be used for shipping bulk grain. Adjoining the track shed on the far end is a shed housing a heavy dump for either wagons or trucks. Adjoining the truck dump shed is a convenient and commodious office, 18 ft. long, and beyond the office is a large capacity truck scale.

Grain from the two-car pits and the truck pit is dropped to a 36-inch rubber belt and conveyed to the boot of the 12,000 bus. receiving leg.

Long disuse and frequent visits from the junk man had almost wrecked this well built, advantageously located elevator when it was bot last spring by the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., who decided to rejuvenate the workhouse and add a million bushels fire-proof storage.

The contract was let to the James Stewart Corporation for overhauling, remodeling and adding 26 reinforced concrete storage tanks 22 ft. in diameter and 90 feet high. The remodeled workhouse is equipped with one receiving leg, one shipping leg, a cleaner leg, two modern cleaners, a manlift, a drier and enclosed fan cooled motors throughout.

Grain is delivered to the storage bins by a 30-inch rubber belt in the Texas and removed by a 24-inch rubber belt in the basement, both operated by 15 h.p. motors through reduction gears. A complete telephone and signal system connects the office, trackshed, workhouse and storage.

The trackshed contains two receiving sinks, each of carload capacity, a double drum car puller operated by a 40 h.p. slipring motor, double power shovels operated by a 10 h.p. motor, two loading spouts with Sandmeyer spreaders, a truck dump and a truck scale.

Calumet elevator buckets, 1500 size 12x6 inches, were supplied by B. I. Weller. The conveyor runways were supplied by the Weller Metal Products Co. All tanks are equipped with Zeleny "Temperature Recording Thermometers."

Last month the plant was dedicated to the memory of Spencer Kellogg, the founder of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and a bronze plaque bearing his likeness was affixed to the front of the elevator by his son, Howard Kellogg, of Buffalo.

In addition to the likeness of Spencer Kellogg the plaque bears the following inscription:

"This plant constructed during the summer of 1934 is dedicated to the memory of Spencer Kellogg, who commenced his independent career in this city of Des Moines and built a business which now, in its fortieth year and the one hundredth tenth year of the entry of his family into the linseed industry, owns many plants in the United States and other countries."

The house will be operated by the Kellogg Elevator & Grain Corpn. W. H. Harter, formerly of Minneapolis, will have charge of grain buying and selling.

Illustration of the elevator is shown on the outside front cover.

A beetle destructive to alfalfa has been discovered at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The insect was first seen two years ago near Oswego and is of European origin.

A poll of its farm readers by the Kansas City Drovers Telegram resulted in 20 to 1 against crop control in 1935. Half of those who voted had signed the corn-hog contract.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 29.—We have a fair crop in this territory, and the stock of wheat put away here this year is the best I have ever handled as far as quality is concerned.—Cliff Smith, Supt., Farmers National Grain Corp.

Stonington, Ill., Oct. 3.—Bean harvest has just begun and crop bids fair to make a good average yield. Corn is about half a crop, and of poor quality. Wheat sowing now in progress, with normal acreage.—Stonington Elevator Co., Otto F. Young, Mgr.

Grelton, O., Oct. 6.—Wheat about all seeded at this time. Some early corn is not as good as was first thought; heat caused many ears to be lacking, and some ears consist of only a cob and a few scattered grains. Later corn is better eared. Late rains made a lot of late pasture and a good cutting of alfalfa hay. Clover seed short. Alfalfa seed good yield but not much of it.—Farmers Grain & Seed Ass'n.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—The Wisconsin barley crop is making an average yield of about 25 bushels per acre. This brings the total crop for the state to 17,784,000 bushels, which is a little more than the amount of barley produced in the state last year when the acreage was a little larger and the yields were a little smaller. Last year the barley yield was only 22 bushels per acre, which was the lowest yield in 12 years.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 3.—Ear worms are still doing some damage, and there was further rotting of corn in the wetter areas. Late corn will require about two weeks to make; however, the crop is maturing slowly because of unfavorable weather. Husking of the earlier corn has begun, and the crop is proving to be even "shorter" than anticipated. Cutting of corn and silo filling is generally well advanced. A fourth cutting of alfalfa is in progress. Rains have made wet surface soil in many areas, with consequent delay of field work, particularly harvesting of soy beans. There has been considerable further rotting of soy bean hay in the shock. Some winter wheat was sown during the week, though little plowing was practicable. —E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 6.—About 50% of the wheat is seeded in this territory. Occasionally you see a field where the wheat is up. With the sharp decline in price, mills report an improved demand for flour. Receipts in all markets are very light. Recent rains made a big improvement in pasture and forage crops, which has caused some slackening in the demand for commercial feeds. While country offerings of corn have been very light, the shipping demand has been none too active. Most of the old corn now back on farms is in strong hands and will probably be carried over. Oct. 1st Illinois farm reserves are estimated at 25 million bus., against 88 million a year ago. The new crop

Oats Crop 523,000,000

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—The production of oats is estimated at 523,000,000 bus. Last year's crop was 782,000,000, and the 1927-31 average 1,187,000,000.

Spring Wheat production is now estimated at 90,000,000 bus.; compared with 176,000,000 last year and 254,000,000 the 1927-31 average.

Barley production is estimated at 124,000,000 bus.; compared with 157,000,000 last year and 270,000,000 the 1927-31 average.

Corn production from an estimated condition of 44.3 is 1,440,000,000 bus. (15.6 bus. per acre). This total corn crop is the same as our estimate last month but the estimates of certain individual states show considerable change. Last year's corn production was 2,344,000,000 bus. and the 1927-31 average is 2,516,000,000. Due to poor yields on more than half of this year's acreage the amount of corn for grain promises about 1,100,000,000 bus., compared with 2,028,000,000 last year, 2,507,303,000 in 1932 and 2,229,088,000 in 1931.

Condition of corn is estimated at 44.3% of normal, compared with 43.5% last month and 64.8% Oct. 1, 1933.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamsen Bros. & Co.

is going to show such a variation, both as to quality and yield, that it will be difficult to estimate the crop until final husking returns are received. Harvesting of soybeans is now getting underway, so far principally with the smaller combines. Quality is excellent, yields reported 20 to 40 bus. With continued favorable weather, the bean harvest will really get started next week. The early estimate on the percentage of acreage to be cut for hay was too high and from present indications the total production should be between 7 and 7½ million bus.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Corn Forecast 1,435,000,000
Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—A corn crop of 1,435,000,000 bus., gross, is indicated at the close of September, which compares with a crop of 2,344,000,000 last year and 2,561,000,000 average

for the preceding five years. The indicated yield per acre, 15.5 bus., is the smallest on record.

The growing condition is 44.2% of normal. Which compares with a ten year average of 70.8%. A month ago our forecast was 1,453,000,000 bus.

September weather, on the whole, was favorable; but there were further losses, mainly in Iowa and Illinois, due to ravages of ear worm and chinch bugs. There is also a more definite realization of damage previously done. Complaints of husking poorer than expected outnumber more favorable out-turns.

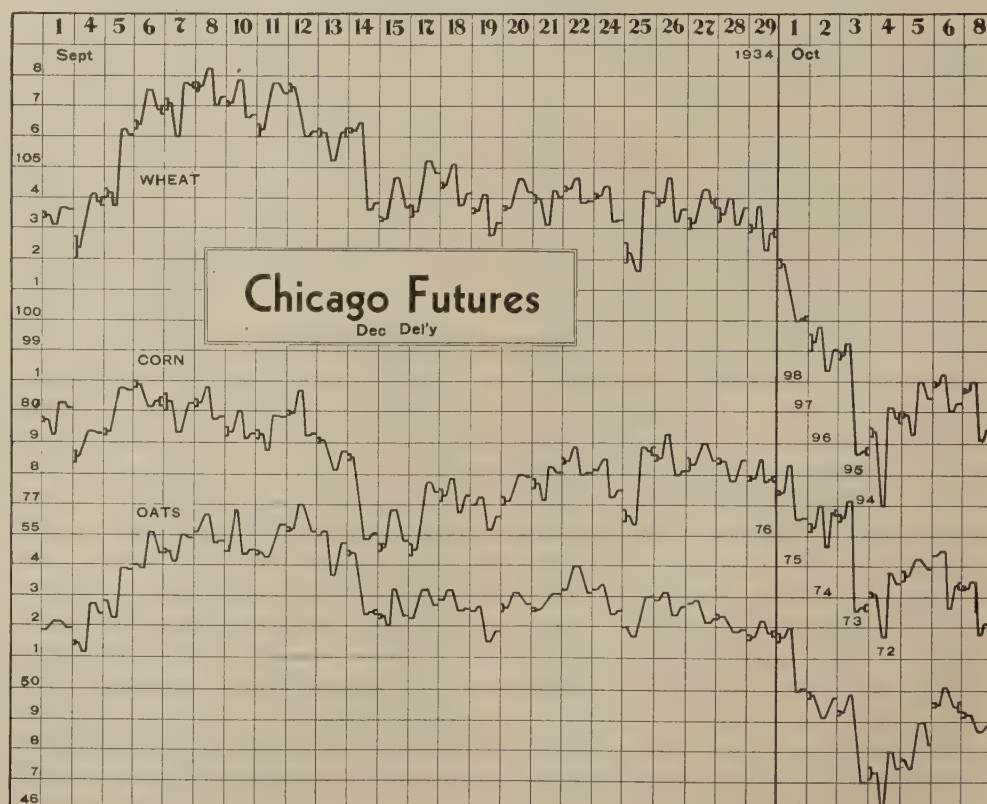
About 42% of the planted acreage will not produce husked corn. The government's July estimate of corn acreage was 92,526,000 which is approximately the plantings. Of this, our correspondents' replies indicate 38,574,000 acres will not be husked, leaving 53,952,000 acres to be husked. The estimated yield per acre on this portion of the acreage is 20.0 bus., making a forecast of total husked corn crop of 1,076,131,000 bus. In 1933 the quantity harvested as grain

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the new December delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	*Wheat																	
	Option		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	
	High	Low	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Chicago*	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	99	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Winnipeg*	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Liverpool*	96		79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	76	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kansas City	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95	95	
Minneapolis	119 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duluth, durum	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	122	123	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	100	99	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Corn																		
Chicago	84	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74	74	74	
Kansas City	84	55	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oats																		
Chicago	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Winnipeg	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Minneapolis	55	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Rye																		
Chicago	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	71	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Minneapolis	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	70	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Winnipeg	77	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duluth	89	....	78	78	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	72	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barley																		
Minneapolis	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Winnipeg	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	79	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76	76	76	76	76	
Chicago	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	79	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76	76	76	76	76
*Wheat price in gold cents Oct. 8: Chicago, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Winnipeg, 47 $\frac{3}{8}$; Liverpool, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.																		

*Wheat price in gold cents Oct. 8: Chicago, 56 $\frac{7}{8}$; Winnipeg, 47 $\frac{3}{8}$; Liverpool, 49 $\frac{3}{8}$.



was 2,029,000,000 bus. and in 1932 about 2,500,000,000 bus.

Spring Wheat yield per acre is estimated to be 8.2 bus.; compared with a ten-year average of 12.8 bus. The total production is computed as 94,124,000. A month ago our forecast was 90 million. Changes compared with a month ago are slight. Crop last year was 176 million and the average for the preceding five years 242 million bushels.

Oats Crop estimate changed little from a month ago. The yield per acre is estimated 16.0 bus., and total production 533 million bushels. A month ago our forecast was 527 million. Crop last year was 732 million and average for preceding five years 1,217 million bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Flaxseed in the Argentine

Oct. 6.—Within the last twenty-four hours Argentine new crop flax prices have advanced about three cents a bushel and the market shows a very firm tone. Yesterday morning Argentine new crop prices at Rosario touched 11.60 pesos per 100 Kilos, which is only two cents per bushel above the minimum guarantee established this year by the Argentine Government.

It has not been decided as yet whether this minimum guarantee will be continued into the new crop. However, the general opinion seems to be that the Government will maintain its minimum prices on wheat, flaxseed and corn. Bound up with this Government arrangement is an official exchange control of the peso, and it is reported that the profits from exchange transactions have more than paid the expenses of the Government's minimum guaranteed prices on grains.

Undoubtedly the weakness in Argentine flaxseed has been due to the very favorable growing conditions and the absence of locusts during the past two months. As our Buenos Aires correspondent points out, however, it should be borne in mind that there are still two months to go before the crop is safe, and it is doubtful whether perfect conditions will continue during the whole period.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat ground during August by 695 identical concerns amounted to 38,132,031 bus., against 29,634,068 bus. in August, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	34,472	30,955	.....	.....
Chicago	979,000	2,287,000	779,000	1,243,000
Cincinnati	114,000	100,000	118,000	92,000
Duluth	636,021	1,098,022	820,344	.....
Ft. William	1,089,407	2,097,924	1,001,035	768,311
Ft. Worth	76,000	140,000	132,000	12,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	464,000	546,000	408,000	539,000
Kansas City	142,000	248,000	66,000	48,000
Milwaukee	366,120	1,102,520	147,100	348,476
Minneapolis	1,021,240	2,211,650	2,507,320	911,480
New Orleans	507,478	2,000	128,425	40,867
New York	252,700	66,625	.....	.....
Omaha	244,000	176,000	206,000	60,000
Peoria	82,000	298,000	110,000	324,700
Philadelphia	106,180	29,156	.....	.....
St. Joseph	312,000	232,000	38,000	90,000
Seattle	630,000	146,000	.....	.....
Superior	56,434	569,171	417,344	3,500
Toledo	231,650	227,550	129,645	226,335
Wichita	24,000	7,500	1,500	.....

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	248,902	306,393	11,998	.....
Chicago	2,186,000	1,047,000	2,202,000	1,529,000
Cincinnati	166,400	361,600	172,800	382,400
Duluth	6,743,082	7,883,684	5,007,351	6,702,605
Ft. W'm	30,155,027	23,901,651	24,177,905	26,832,845
Ft. Worth	495,600	401,800	415,800	289,800
Hutchinson	100,575	518,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	173,000	239,000	126,000	193,000
Kansas City	2,660,800	2,198,400	4,114,385	1,702,720
Milwaukee	419,481	13,040	157,600	331,500
Minneapolis	5,370,270	6,828,500	1,926,970	2,779,950
New Orleans	.....	246,904	14,725	76,050
New York	2,285,028	2,131,344	2,929,000	1,936,000
Omaha	1,619,200	1,467,200	728,000	714,000
Peoria	184,803	181,500	259,200	89,200
Philadelphia	488,275	30,882	256,260	.....
St. Joseph	352,000	835,200	556,800	168,000
Seattle	1,113,000	1,401,400	.....	.....
Superior	3,831,291	4,182,155	1,654,189	4,529,868
Toledo	730,800	970,000	594,010	422,480
Wichita	1,036,500	735,000	732,000	373,500

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 29.—The first carload of the new crop of soybeans was received here Wednesday, Sept. 26, and graded No. 2, with only 12.3% moisture.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Morton, Ill., Sept. 27.—On Sept. 25 we made a new record for handling grain in Morton. In a 5-hour run we handled over 7,000 bus. of shelled corn. Over 60% of this grain was delivered by truck.—Hauter Grain & Coal Co., by C. G. Hauter.

Truckers from the Southwest are said to be invading Iowa paying premiums over Chicago for corn and hauling it back for feed, according to a message received by the Bartlett Frazier Co. from an Iowa grain man who saw 100 trucks from Missouri and points south trucking corn out of Iowa.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6.—Flaxseed receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth have been steadily decreasing, and it is our impression that the big run of the year is over. We estimate that 1,180,000 bus. were marketed in September, making the total since Aug. 1, 2,190,000 bus. out of an estimated production of 5,300,000 bus. Premiums on spot seed continue to be very strong.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Stocks of old corn on farms Oct. 1 are estimated to be about 234 million bus., as against 312 million bus. a year ago. Iowa has about 99 million bus. compared with 71 million a year ago; Illinois 25 million against 88 million, and Nebraska 40 million against 41 million a year ago. These three states hold nearly three-fourths of all the old corn in the country.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29.—The unusually high receipts of cash flax in the Northwest have dropped off very considerably during the past week and we look for this tendency to continue. There is still some flax to be harvested in the northern zones and the rains and snows of this week will delay this considerably. Northwestern flaxseed prices have firmed up during the past week and are now four to five cents higher, with strong undertone.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5.—Lamson Bros. & Co. today received the first car of new corn that has reached this market this year. The corn tested No. 4 yellow and sold at 71 cents a bu., or 4 cents under the December future price. The corn came from Bloomington, Ill. Last year the first car of corn was received Oct. 2 and sold at 25 cents a bu. with a sample grading. The corn received today was grown on the farm of M. F. Raycraft, near Hudson, Ill., and was shipped by The Kerrick Grain Co. Forty acres husked in one day yielded 2,445 bus.

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	76,809	68,440	.....	.....
Chicago	4,425,000	9,662,000	2,135,000	4,583,000
Cincinnati	145,500	184,500	84,000	85,500
Duluth	654,622	266,580	718,466	58,223
Ft. William	.....	.....	.....	1,161
Ft. Worth	199,500	178,500	4,500	.....
Hutchinson	17,500	.....	17,500	.....
Indianapolis	1,048,500	1,908,000	946,500	1,493,000
Kansas City	3,169,500	1,591,000	1,704,000	486,000
Milwaukee	888,150	2,189,435	132,600	1,053,110
Minneapolis	1,987,890	943,200	1,407,650	585,540
New Orleans	938,953	273,524	61,174	83,866
New York	240,963	73,400	.....	1,000
Omaha	2,541,000	854,000	1,608,000	1,106,000
Peoria	1,290,903	1,461,850	809,100	684,800
Philadelphia	74,505	57,201	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,060,500	847,500	426,000	624,000
Seattle	25,500	67,500	.....	.....
Superior	516,699	353,599	718,466	3,178
Toledo	127,500	135,000	21,200	87,105
Wichita	149,500	117,000	24,700	27,300

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 26.—Indianapolis today received a car of new corn, which was the earliest arrival in the history of this market. It was from New Lebanon, Ind., and graded sample yellow, 53½ pounds to the bu., 60.6% damaged and musty.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—Grain supplies on farms Oct. 1 are estimated as follows with last year's estimate in parentheses: Wheat, 266,000,000 (316,000,000); corn, 213,000,000 (310,000,000); oats, 401,000,000 (601,000,000 bus.).—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 5.—Returns received as to stocks of grain in store for the week ending Sept. 28, 1934, showed a net increase of 5,493,399 bus. compared with the revised figure of the previous week. Stocks in store were as follows: Wheat 223,360,554, oats 11,873,227, barley 13,642,299, flaxseed 501,442 and rye 4,069,998 bus., a total of 258,447,520 bus. Increases were noted in wheat of 4,691,348, oats 261,959 and barley 570,681, while flaxseed and rye decreased 20,135 and 10,454 bus. respectively. At a comparable date last year stocks in store were as follows: Wheat 227,514,533, oats 15,926,256, barley 10,679,228, flaxseed 987,258 and rye 4,933,671 bus., a total of 260,040,946 bus.

Grain in store at the country elevators of the three Prairie Provinces on Sept. 21, 1934, was as follows: Wheat 85,201,611 bus., oats 4,490,484, barley 3,093,020, flaxseed 141,767, rye 757,441, making a total of 93,684,323 bus., compared with a total of 93,474,939 bus. for the previous week, and 96,482,834 bus. for the same period of 1933.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces up to Sept. 21, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933, were as follows: figures within brackets being those for 1933: Manitoba 21,114,136 (16,925,700); Saskatchewan 36,879,663 (30,748,483); Alberta 22,443,547 (16,978,079) bus.

Total export clearances of Canadian wheat from the principal ports since the commencement of the present crop year have been 26,687,418 bus., compared with a total of 29,200,267 bus. for the same period last year.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

At the recent annual meeting of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n at Portland a resolution was adopted urging that the corporation be continued, and that the government pay the long overdue claims of millers and exporters.

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	95,340	35,217	.....	.....
Chicago	690,000	1,019,000	903,000	146,000
Cincinnati	15,400	14,000	16,800	12,600
Duluth	221,043	253,434	28,803	90,160
Ft. William	266,518	258,859	291,459	526,204
Ft. Worth	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	325,500	6,000	198,000	6,000
Kansas City	64,500	24,000	76,500	18,000
Milwaukee	105,624	11,800	86,595	12,550
Minneapolis	389,810	368,470	246,260	213,250
New York	31,700	6,800	.....	.....
Omaha	12,600	56,000	15,400	51,800
Peoria	128,400	43,200	16,800	7,200
Philadelphia	5,405	8,338	.....	.....
St. Joseph	15,000	.....	1,500	.....
Seattle	10,500	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	190,172	139,611	.....	.....
Toledo	12,000	4,800	12,825	7,150
Wichita	1,300	1,300	.....	.....

Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	1,750	6,256	.....	.....
Chicago	1,135,000	933,000	149,000	137,000
Cincinnati	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	2,211,939	774,507	657,106	331,165
Ft. William	4,490,583	1,451,639	1,194,797	538,022
Ft. Worth	9,600	9,600	11,200	1,600
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	36,800	73,600	54,400	38,400
Milwaukee	2,297,920	1,869,030	338,550	478,700
Minneapolis	3,276,210	3,093,660	1,387,950	1,825,610
New York	.....	38,000	.....	.....
Omaha	20,800	49,600	.....	35,200
Peoria	227,603	152,603	95,203	46,203
Philadelphia	1,374	6,366	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	1,750	.....
Seattle	14,400	16,000	.....	.....
Superior	556,592	488,963	167,889	199,000
Toledo	3,600	7,200	2,410	1,250

Factors in Successful Fumigation

By DR. W. C. O'KANE before National Safety Council

Since fumigation involves the use of a gas, and since all gases tend to diffuse away from the point of origin, it follows that successful fumigation requires an enclosed space to hold the gas. This space may be a warehouse, a grain elevator, a flour mill, a fumigating room, or even a box or other small container.

Except in rare instances the space in which the fumigating is done is not really gas tight. At the best there may be small cracks through which a gas can slowly leak out. At the worst there may be a good many cracks or other openings at the top, the sides, or the bottom of the enclosure. If these openings are too many and extensive, successful fumigation may be impossible. Even if they are few, they need to be taken into account. This means that an excess of the fumigating substance must be used to offset leakage. It means, also, that a gas which diffuses with excessive rapidity will leak out more rapidly, and therefore such a gas may not be capable of successful use whereas a gas of moderate diffusion capacity may give satisfactory results.

The temperature of the fumigating structure and its contents is highly important. This is for two substantial reasons.

In the first place if the fumigation depends on the ability of a liquid or a solid to pass into the gaseous state, that ability varies with temperature. As temperature goes up ability increases. As it goes down it decreases.

In the second place the susceptibility of insects to the killing effects of a gas falls off rapidly as temperatures decrease. Beyond a certain point it is practically zero. A fumigant may operate very well at 70° Fahrenheit, but not at all at 40° Fahrenheit, because at the former temperature the insects concerned are active and susceptible, whereas at the latter they are inactive and are not susceptible.

The matter of the residues remaining in fumigated materials after the job is finished is to be considered.

Some mixtures of gases stratify after application, giving definite separation of an inflammable from a non-inflammable gas. Where this takes place the resulting layer of explosive gas may become a definite hazard. Again, there is increasing indication that some materials such as grains may retain the explosive parts of a mixed gas and later, under favorable circumstances, as in the presence of dry dust, may suddenly become involved in fire or explosion. These facts the operator should become fully aware of and should take into account in choice of a fumigant.

Another important matter is the effect of a fumigating substance on food stuffs. If a gas leaves a persistent odor its use is undesirable. If it imparts to the material fumigated a flavor that is distasteful, even in minor degree, it is decidedly open to question as to desirable treatment. Ideally, a fumigant should improve flavor, should tend to preserve the treated material, and may even freshen food stuffs or other commodities which have acquired stale odors.

If the fumigation involves treatment of grain such as wheat, barley, or rye, or treatment of flour or malt, the effect on subsequent use of these materials is to be considered. A gas should not harm the baking qualities of grain or flour. It should not interfere with germination. In the case of barley, for example, germinating capacity and energy should not be impaired. A really satisfactory gas must meet these requirements.

In the interest of unimpaired quality of products, a fumigant ought not introduce any moisture into the article treated. Additional moisture brings with it hazard of lowered quality through development of molds and similar undesirable organisms.

A fumigant to be satisfactory ought to be such as can be applied easily and without waste. The owner of the material to be treated should

not be expected to meet difficult or impossible conditions in the application of a chemical. He should not be expected to follow a method which requires use of excessive amounts because of necessary wasteful procedure in application.

Accurate standardization of a fumigant by the manufacturer should be required by the purchaser. If the manufacturer is not equipped to provide a standardized product the buyer can never know just what he is getting. If the material that he purchases varies in quality or strength he cannot know that the chemical he has purchased will give satisfactory or safe results.

Since fumigation of large structures, such as elevators, or grain storage, or warehouses, introduces specific problems with each type of structure, the manufacturer of a fumigant ought to be staffed and financed in such way as to study the engineering problems involved and to work out satisfactory solutions. He ought to provide this in justice to the purchaser, as a necessary part of the intelligent and adequate merchandising of the chemical that he sells.

Finally, a satisfactory fumigant ought to be of reasonable cost in due relation to the service that it gives and the value of the products which it protects. If it is relatively expensive, whereas another available substance is relatively inexpensive, the purchaser who is led to use the more expensive material is needlessly out of pocket.

Summing it up, the injunction seems reasonable to "know your fumigants." Know what they are and of what they are constituted. Know what they will actually do. Know whether they are safe or whether they offer hazards. Require this knowledge before you purchase them, and you will have taken a long step toward safe, adequate, and satisfactory results.

New Elevator at Studley, Kan.

The Robinson Elevator Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has recently completed a new elevator at Studley on the Union Pacific in Northwestern Kansas. As it replaces the fire loss of December, 1933, it is built on the old foundation. However, new cross walls and bin bottoms were put in. These are of concrete mixed four to one, using Hydratite waterproofing because of nearness to water.

The structure, which is 28x32 ft., with a lean-to driveway 12x38, contains eight bins, two overhead bins and three bins on each side of the workroom, with a capacity of 35,000 bus. Above the bin structure, which is 36 ft. high, is a 25-ft. cupola. The two pits under the dump have a capacity of 300 bus.

The equipment includes a 10-bu. automatic scale, a White Star Distributor with steel spout-



Robinson Elevator Co.'s Elevator at Studley, Kan.

ing to all bins, pneumatic truck lift over steel grate and hopper, 15-ton Fairbanks Scale with 9x18 ft. deck, and an all steel manlift. All of the corrugated iron covering is 28 gage, 7,000 square feet being used. Roofing metal is of the standing seam type, two drain.

Power is furnished by a 10-h.p. type-Z Engine inclosed in a concrete engine house and transmitted by rope drive to the single elevator stand having roller bearing boot and head pulleys, 5-ply, 13-in. rubber belt with 12x7 Minneapolis V cups, with an elevating capacity of 2,000 bus. per hour.

The elevator was designed and erected by Ben Munson & Son.

Ancient Wheat Will Not Grow

With persistent regularity the legend of the "mummy" wheat is revived. In an agricultural contemporary recently it was gravely asserted that wheat had been grown at Evesham "from seed of a head of wheat obtained direct from Egypt out of one of the old tombs dating about 2,000 B. C." Not only so, but a photograph was shown of the ears of the wheat that had been grown from that seed, and these contained an average of 81 grains against the average 51 of good English wheat!

It is always rather a pity to try to destroy a picturesque legend, and this legend suggests the possibility that the seed might be from the very wheat that Joseph stored in Egypt during the years of plenty; but, alas, the story is pure fiction. The seed may have been brought from Egypt, it may have been obtained from an old tomb "dating about 2,000 B. C.," but if so it had been put there by some rascally Egyptian so that he might sell it later at a fancy price to some credulous tourist.

It has been established that ancient wheat, such as that is suggested to be, will not germinate. Any experienced farmer knows that old seed is useless; he would never dream of sowing 10-year-old seed, and seed that is scores of centuries old is not seed at all. Microscopic examination of the grains shows that the embryo has perished, is disorganized and cannot germinate.

Sir Ernest Budge, who was at the British Museum for forty years (during thirty of which he was Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities), has stated that 28 years ago he personally saw some of the genuine ancient Egyptian article excavated in a painted model granary from a then recently discovered tomb, near Thebes, of the 18th or 19th Dynasty. He obtained some, brought it home, tested it, sowed it, and the result was—nothing.

The same result, or negation of result, has attended every experiment that has been made to grow wheat from "mummy" grain, and the impossibility of results is attested by scientific examination of the grains. That wheat has been grown from seed found in ancient tombs may be beyond dispute, but that seed had been placed there in very modern times.—*The Miller, London.*

A series of evening lectures on the grain trade has been arranged by the City of London College Grain Trade Advisory Com'te on "The Study of Grain," "Organization of the Grain Trade," "Commercial Law," "Grain and Flour," "Economic Problems of the Grain Trade," "The Law in Its Application to Grain Trade Business" and "Foreign Exchange," by acknowledged authorities.

Sugar beet growers are to receive \$10,000,000 before Dec. 1 as refund of processing taxes paid. A campaign will be started not later than Oct. 20 to get signatures to "benefit" payment contracts. Most of the producers who have sold their crop are convinced that the processing tax depressed the market the full amount of the tax, so the taxpayers paid an army of bureaucrats to take money from one pocket of producers and drop in another.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The O. K. Feed Mills, Inc., plan the immediate construction of a \$25,000 feed mill, replacing their recent fire loss, to have a daily capacity of seven carloads. The new plant will make a specialty of the manufacture of cornmeal and other corn products besides a full line of stock and poultry feeds. The new structure will be of brick, 32x73 feet, and Jan. 1, 1935, is the date set for completion.

CALIFORNIA

Centerville, Cal.—George Johnson, proprietor of Johnson's Milling Co., of Pleasanton, Cal., has bot a feed store here.

Stockton, Cal.—The Stockton Grain Terminal's first unit has just been completed. It consists of warehouses and storage space for sacked grain and a five-story mill building for bulk grain. A conveyor system is under construction from the grain terminal to ship side for both bulk and sacked grain.

CANADA

Shaunavon, Sask.—The idle mill here has been taken over by the Herbert Milling Co., of Herbert, Sask., A. E. Zacharias proprietor. After the machinery has been thoroughly overhauled the mill will be put into operation again.

COLORADO

Bristol, Colo.—The fire damage of July 30 to the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Produce Co.'s plant, reported in the Aug. 22 Journals, has been repaired. Two entire floors of the mill were burned.

Yuma, Colo.—John B. Atkinson, bookkeeper for the Yuma Farmers Milling-Mercantile Co-op. Co. for the past four years, has also been made manager of the elevator, succeeding M. R. McDonald, resigned. George Irelan, who has been in charge of the company's elevator at Schramm (Yuma p. o.), will assist with the work at the local elevator, going to Schramm only on calls of farmers who have grain to unload at that point. The same method of operation will be used at Hyde, Earl Scott operating the elevator there and also assisting here.

ILLINOIS

Christopher, Ill.—A. M. Thompson is now sole owner of the Christopher Mill, which he is operating.

Lotus, Ill.—The Lotus Grain & Coal Co. installed a pneumatic truck lift in its elevator here last month.

Manteno, Ill.—George Holler, manager of the Manteno Farmers Union elevator, has resigned and gone to Peoria.

New Baden, Ill.—A seed department has been added by the New Baden Milling Co. and seed cleaning machinery installed.

Peoria, Ill.—Contract for an elevator dust collecting system has been let by Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, to the Northern Blower Co.

Morton, Ill.—We have just completed installing a new electric truck lift also a man lift in our elevator.—Hauter Grain & Coal Co., by C. G. Hauter.

Gilman, Ill.—Grain men of this section held their regular monthly meeting here at the Green Lantern Cafe, Sept. 13, the business session following supper.

Morris, Ill.—W. T. Kasten, manager of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator at Marseilles, Ill., for the past nine years until he resigned this August, has been appointed manager of James F. Finnegan's elevator here, recently completed, as reported in the July 25 Journals.

Antioch, Ill.—A corn cracker and grader will be installed by the Antioch Milling Co.

Hoyleton, Ill.—A. R. Fricke has installed a 20,000-pound Fairbanks Scale at his elevator. Mr. Fricke operates as the Clover Leaf Mill & Elvtr.

Niota, Ill.—The Niota Elvtr. has been bot by Saar Bros., seedmen of Ft. Madison, from the receiver of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Nauvoo, for \$2,750.

Osman, Ill.—A pneumatic truck lift has been added to the equipment of the Lotus Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator at this point, installation having been made last month.

Pekin, Ill.—The first loading of barges at the remodeled elevator of the Turner-Hudnut Co. here, began on Sept. 27. The new outbound belt has a capacity of 3,500 bus. an hour.

Stonington, Ill.—We have just completed the erection of a large coal shed, and have covered the roof of our north elevator crib with iron.—Stonington Elvtr. Co., Otto F. Young, Mgr.

London Mills, Ill.—Frank E. Hummel, who with his brother N. W. Hummel conducted a grain and lumber business here years ago, died at his home in Elsa, Tex., Sept. 16, at the age of 65 years.

Allendale, Ill.—Gentry D. Adams has been appointed manager of the Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred J. Dorney, whose sudden death was reported in the Journals last number.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Grain & Milling Co. and Coppins & Lange Flour & Feed Co., both operating elevators and mills, have merged. Norman Ralston, formerly with the Rockford Co., will be manager.

Chenoa, Ill.—Henry L. Watt, a resident here for 65 years, at one time employed by Boughton & Harlan, grain dealers, for 12 years, died at his home here Sept. 28, after a long illness. He was 70 years old.

Sullivan, Ill.—Paul P. Burchett, manager of the Shellabarger Grain Co.'s elevator at Pana, Ill., has been transferred by the company to this point to manage the elevator recently taken over here, formerly operated by the West End Elvtr. Co.

Round Grove, Ill.—Austin Bros.' 20,000-bu. elevator that burned Sept. 8, as reported in the Journals last number, is being rebuilt. The new structure will be a cribbed elevator with a cement foundation, on the site of the old one, and will contain a feed grinder. It is expected to be in operation by Nov. 15.

Ottawa, Ill.—It is reported that elevator operators of this city decided at a recent meeting to form a company to load grain on the waterway from the Pioneer dock site here. H. A. Bonges, of the Wallace Grain & Supply Co., was named chairman of the com'te to secure incorporation papers and to sell stock in the proposed company.

Speer, Ill.—W. D. Bradley, operator of the Speer Grain Co. here, is reported as having been arrested on Sept. 20, charged with the embezzlement of \$450 worth of grain from Bertha Shane, of Peoria, and \$375 worth of grain from Edna Johnson, of Peoria. He was bound over to the October term of the grand jury under a \$1,000 bond, which was furnished, and he was released.

Paris, Ill.—Philip Best & Co. has been re-organized as the Illinois Cereal Mills, Inc., which has taken over the properties of the former company (including several country elevators in addition to the Paris elevator) and plans improvements at the mill and expansion of the business. Production will be increased gradually until a capacity of 6,000 bus. of corn per day is reached. The mill's products will include brewers grits, brewers meal, cream meal, corn flour and hominy hearts. Philip Best, who has been with the business since its establishment 36 years ago, will remain with the new company in an executive capacity.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$7,000, a decline of \$200 from the preceding sale.

The merger of the brokerage firms of Livingston & Co. (member of the Board of Trade) and Abbott, Proctor & Paine, effective Nov. 1, has been announced.

H. R. Whiteside, well known on the Board of Trade before his retirement 10 years ago, died Oct. 4 at his home in Glendale, Cal. Interment was at Rockford, Ill.

Faroll Bros., grain brokers, recently announced that John H. Newman and Maurice E. Blumenthal, Jr., would be admitted to general partnership in the firm.

The Chicago Board of Trade Fellowship Club will hold a Columbus Day Outing at the Harlem Golf Course Oct. 12. The many attractive prizes offered insure a large attendance.

George A. Chapman, pres. of the Riverdale Products Co., which he organized in 1922, and a past-pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, has been selected by the NRA as a member of the candy manufacturing industry code authority.

By a vote of 412 to 202 members of the Board of Trade defeated a proposed amendment to the rules permitting corporations to become members of the Clearing House. The old rule stands under which those corporations only acquiring membership before April, 1929, can hold membership in the Clearing House.

A luncheon will be held at the Stevens Hotel Oct. 18 by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, at which time there will be an open discussion by members of the Illinois sales tax. Merchants will be asked to express their views on the re-enactment of the occupational or sales tax by the legislature when it convenes in November.

The number of out of town visitors to the free grain handling and transportation exhibit of the Chicago Board of Trade this year compares favorably with last, according to Joseph A. Schmitz, weighmaster. Registrations on a single page during one day recently, showed guests from London, Vienna, Lyons, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Montreal. Approximately 100,000 have visited the exhibit this year.

Newly elected officers of the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post are: August C. Hennig, commander; Jerry Kennedy, senior vice-commander; Charles W. Weber, junior vice-commander; Lewis Simons, finance officer; Francis S. Drake, service officer, and Lawrence White and Rudy Zelina, directors. Installation will be on Nov. 1. Commander Hennig has been an active legionnaire for the past 14 years, and a charter member of the Board of Trade Post.

Speaking at the first meeting of the season of the Grain Market Analysts Club, on Oct. 2, Guy E. Reed, vice-pres. of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, this city, said that the Federal budget must be balanced, debts must be paid and the country must get back to a basis of thrift if real prosperity is to return to this country. "Work and savings, not Federal doles, form the foundation for success," he said, in speaking on the subject, "Hazarding Some Guesses on the Business Future."

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: W. S. Davis, Jr., William P. McDermott, Edmund C. Coultry, E. W. Lucas, Harold B. Cahn, Edward J. Wade, Jacob Bleibtreu, John A. Morris, Percy K. Hudson, all of New York City; J. Dudley Clark, of Boston; Walter King Grant, Atlanta, Ga.; Edmund T. Miller, Eugene J. Ryan and Andrew P. Beringer (with Schreiner Grain Co.), all of Chicago. Memberships transferred: Estate of William A. Fuhring, Andrew F. Moeller, Estate of Charles B. Powell, Thomas E. Gilbert, Estate of Ferdinand A. Hallett, Ward S. Perry, Charles E. White, William P. Cavanagh, Estate of Edgar Neville, Harry S. L. Reno Jr.

Emmet G. Barker, partner in James E. Bennett & Co., has been elected to the board of governors of the Chicago Curb Exchange to fill a vacancy.

Speaking in the clubrooms of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion to 2,000 persons (loudspeakers being scattered thru the Board of Trade Bldg.), and addressing his words chiefly to Board of Trade members, Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, challenged American business to throw off its fears and openly battle increasing governmental encroachment on individual liberty. He defended the Legion's "back to the Constitution" movement against political criticism and urged a new drive on radicalism.

Following closely on the heels of the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, members of the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post will continue southward on their special Miami-bound train to attend the annual convention of the American Legion, Oct. 22-24. The famous Board of Trade band will again compete for national honors which they held in 1931 and again in 1932. The Drum & Bugle Corps, headed by Ray Gerstenberg, wheat pit broker, is likewise turning out full force, hoping to walk away with first national honors for competition among similar corps.

The amendment to Rule 282 of the Board of Trade was adopted by vote of the members Sept. 26, to provide that with regard to delivery of grain in cars "(c) The grain must be inspected within such three-day period by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department and approved for storage during the same period by the Grain Sampling Department of the Association." "(d) Deliveries in cars shall be made by the tender of delivery notices based on shippers' certificates of weight (if attached thereto), or railroad weights, or, in the absence of such weights, the marked capacity of the cars, and certificate showing approval by Grain Sampling Department for storage must be attached to delivery notice."

The Grain Market Analysts Club has announced its program for the season of 1934-35, beginning last week, the speakers and their subjects being as follows: Oct. 2, Guy E. Reed, vice-pres. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, "Hazarding Some Guesses on the Business Future"; Oct. 24, Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, "The 1934-35 Supply and Demand Situation in Feed Grains—Corn, Oats, Barley, etc."; Nov. 14, B. W. Snow, statistician, Bartlett Frazier & Co., Chicago, "The 1935 Wheat Crop Outlook in the Semi-Arid District"; Dec. 12, Sanford Evans, Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg, Man., "The 1934-35 World Supply and Demand in Wheat"; Jan. 16, Clifton Utley, director, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, "The International Political and Business Situation." Speakers for Feb. 13 and Mar. 13 to be given later. These meetings of the Grain Market Analysts Club are dinner meetings, informal, with dinner at 6 p. m. on the scheduled dates. They are open to members and their guests.

INDIANA

Elkhart, Ind.—The Granger Feed Mill has installed a new Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in its plant.

Ray, Ind.—A midget sheller, built by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., has been bot by the Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n.

Hobbs, Ind.—Frank Ackles has just finished putting in a diesel engine for his elevator and feed grinder.—Russell M. Davis (Tipton, Ind.)

St. Joe, Ind.—Feed mixing and grinding machinery has been installed at H. F. Gauntt's flour mill and the capacity increased to 125 barrels per day.

North Manchester, Ind.—It is rumored here that the Acme Grain Co.'s elevator, which has done business here for many years, may become the property of the Farm Bureau of Wabash County.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two young men entered the office of the Acme-Evans Milling Co. at noon on Sept. 19 and demanded the payroll at the point of a gun. They got about \$2,700, the loss of which was fully covered by insurance.

Boonville, Ind.—Otto C. G. Roller, manager of the Boonville Milling Co., was in charge of the annual Boy Scout drive in this city on Oct. 2, that went over big. Mr. Roller has been interested in Scout work for a number of years.—W. B. C.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—George F. Cabler, in the feed department of Allied Mills, Inc., for many years, was recently made general sales manager of the Century Distillery Co., Peoria, a subsidiary of Allied Mills, and has been succeeded in the feed department by Walter B. Krueck.

Boonville, Ind.—W. H. Bradley, who is associated with his son, Paul Bradley, in the operation of the Elkhorn Mill here, has gone to Evansville and become associated with Ingleheart Bros. as corn buyer. While he will make his home in Evansville, he will retain his interest in the Elkhorn Mill.—W. B. C.

Center Point, Ind.—The Center Point elevator was bid in recently at auction by Thomas Butt, who was a former owner of the elevator before it was taken over by the Farm Bureau. Mr. Butt is in the feed business here and recently purchased and is now operating the old Boyer flour and feed mill at Bowling Green. He will use the elevator here for storage of grain.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Bert A. Boyd, who attended many conventions of the National Ass'n with her ever popular husband during his long service as a commission merchant here, died Sept. 26 in the Methodist Hospital, after an illness of several months. Bert, who is undergoing treatments for a nervous disorder at the Mountain Sanitarium, Hendersonville, N. C., has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in the grain trade.

Ladoga, Ind.—An elevator is to be erected at once on the site of the Ashby & Ashby elevator which burned in 1932. W. W. Ashby, who operated the elevator here for many years, is erecting the building and on its completion will lease it to Noel Shaver, of Crawfordsville, and Luther Perkins, of Ladoga, who will move his feed store into it. An electric hatchery will be installed, to be run in connection with the elevator. The building will have complete equipment for grinding feed of all kinds.

Decatur, Ind.—Excavation work was started last month for a new soybean factory here, which will operate in conjunction with the Central Sugar Co., the only beet sugar factory in this state. The new plant will separate the soybeans into both soybean oil and soybean meal. The by-products of the Central Sugar Co., consisting of molasses and beet pulp, will be combined with the soybean meal to make cattle feed. Dale W. McMillen, former Ft. Wayne elevator man, is pres. of the sugar company.

EVANSVILLE LETTER

Igleheart Bros. have been granted a permit for the erection of a \$5,000 mill building for corn shelling. It will be a frame and concrete structure.

Entries in the wheat division have been received from practically every county in the area, for the Tri-State Farm Products show to be held in this city Oct. 16 to 18.—W. B. C.

The Mead Johnson Co. launched another building improvement program with award of a contract for virtual rebuilding of the cereal unit for a fireproof structure of brick, steel and concrete to cost about \$30,000.—W. B. C.

Announcement has been made by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of the opening of an office at 410 Old National Bank Bldg. The new office is under the management of W. Grammer McLeish, well known in this part of the country.—W. B. C.

A retirement pension fund to provide an income for the Mead Johnson & Co. employees was announced by Lumbert J. Johnson, pres. of the firm. Men will retire at 65 and women at 60. The pension fund will be built up by the company, with each employee contributing a small percentage of his income. The fund will be administered by the Aetna Life Insurance Co.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Pomeroy, Ia.—Otto Eichhorst has sold his feed mill to Lewis Rost.

West Bend, Ia.—Installation of a grain cleaner is contemplated by the West Bend Elvtr. Co.

Paullina, Ia.—A dust collector has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Winterset, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was broken into by burglars recently, but they got little booty.

Kelley, Ia.—Ames Grain & Coal Co. has installed a magnetic separator for its mill, and put on lightning rods.

Tennant, Ia.—B. H. Cox, proprietor of the Cox Grain & Feed Co. here, was killed last week in an automobile accident.

Tipton, Ia.—Frank M. Webb, who formerly operated elevators at this point, at Early and at Clarence, died Sept. 1, at the age of 90 years.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Two new head drives have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. and a new air compressor put in for the truck dump.

Flugstad (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—L. A. Hill, manager of the Flugstad Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator for the past seven years, has resigned and gone to Goodell, Ia.

Vinton, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has added a drying room to its elevator, having a capacity of 600 bus. of seed corn. Seven large fans are used for drying purposes.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has installed new approaches to its elevator and built an addition to its office, also made an entrance on the east side.

Orchard, Ia.—Glen Worseldine is acting as manager of the elevator here recently purchased by A. J. Merfeld, of Marble Rock, Ia.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Goodell, Ia.—The Goodell Co-op. Grain Co. has appointed L. A. Hill, former manager of the Flugstad Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Flugstad (Webster City p. o.), Ia., manager of its elevator.

Albert City, Ia.—A brick office building having a full basement has been erected by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and a fireproof vault installed. The whole plant has been given a coat of paint.

Estherville, Ia.—Frederick Albertson, Sr., who has been with the Fraser-Smith Co., grain brokerage firm, for the past 25 years here, died in an Iowa City hospital on Sept. 21, at the age of 51 years.—Art Torkelson.

Westgate, Ia.—In order to enforce an assessment on the stockholders of the defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co., L. Leyh, receiver, has brot action against the stockholders, who are liable at the rate of \$100 for each share held.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s new \$75,000 warehouse was completed last week and more than 200 men have been given employment at the plant to handle a seasonal rush of business. George Laird is plant manager.—Art Torkelson.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Some of the old buildings located at its local plant are being taken down by the Quaker Oats Co., as they are now obsolete. They include the corn mill, feed mill, oatmeal mill, package department and part of the boiler room.

Spencer, Ia.—C. N. Ogden, well known among country shippers, is engaging in the grain brokerage business here, coming from Lincoln, Neb., where he was engaged in the same business. Mr. Ogden was formerly associated with firms operating in the Omaha market.

Lytton, Ia.—Action has been brot against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, which claims that a John W. Williams sold corn to the elevator for \$460 and that it had an interest of \$100 in this corn, which amount it seeks to recover.

Story City, Ia.—We purchased the Jess Thompson Elvtr. at Story City; 30,000 bus. capacity, with hammer mill, huller and roller. Will install mixer to mix all kinds of feed. H. O. Williams, of Boone, will manage the elevator.—Williams Grain Co. (Stratford, Ia.)

Muscatine, Ia.—The barge-loading elevator erected here by the Farmers Union Exchange, of Lone Tree, Ia., as previously reported, will be operated by the Mississippi Valley Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Farmers Union Exchange. The capacity of the elevator is about 18,000 bus.—Art Torkelson.

WEEVIL ERADICATION

Use Liquifume Grain Fumigant for storage grains. Liquifume Flour Fumigant for flour and warehouse stocks.

Write us on your insect problems.

AMERICAN GRAIN FUMIGANT CO.
619 Flour Exch. Minneapolis, Minn.

Kilduff, Ia.—Fleck Elvtr. Co., Inc., has purchased a magnetic separator and installed lightning rods.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire early in the morning of Sept. 25 damaged the Acme Hay & Millfeed Co.'s warehouse, causing a loss of \$500, \$200 of which was damage to the building. Hay, salt and other supplies were destroyed. The fire started in the part of the building used for storing hay.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Dubuque, Ia.—E. J. Heuchelin and Otto F. Henker, formerly doing business as co-partners under the style of Rooster Flour & Feed Mills and Heuchelin & Henker, have incorporated as the Heuchelin-Henker Co.; capital stock, \$45,000; to buy, sell, grind, manufacture and deal in grain, flour, feed, cereal and other food products.

Hampton, Ia.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into by thieves during the night of Sept. 22 or 23 and an unsuccessful attempt made to open the safe. Cash, stamps and other articles of value in the cash drawer were overlooked. Entrance to the office was gained by breaking the glass from a window.

Doon, Ia.—It is reported that the Quaker Oats Co. is ready to start building a new elevator here immediately if Albert E. Houk will relinquish his lease on the site of his elevator that burned in May, operated as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. It was reported in the Aug. 22 Journals that Mr. Houk had given up his intention of either rebuilding or buying another elevator and moving it to the site of the burned one.

KANSAS

Argonia, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage on Sept. 20.

Burdett, Kan.—Wind damage was done recently to Norris & Son's elevator here.

Moran, Kan.—Lam-Bartlett Grain Co., purchased a magnetic separator for its mill.

Athol, Kan.—The elevator of O. E. Rice was slightly damaged by windstorm on Aug. 31.

Potwin, Kan.—Homer Jacobs sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator on Sept. 20.

Montezuma, Kan.—On Sept. 20 the Kansas Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator.

Claffin, Kan.—A new 10-ton truck scale was recently installed at the local elevator of the Western Star Milling Co.

Plainville, Kan.—The Plainville Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and 300-barrel mill have been taken over by Charles Overbaugh.

Lehigh, Kan.—Mr. Philby, of Eads, Colo., has bot the Lehigh Milling Co., operating an elevator and a 150-barrel mill, from Henry Fromm, Jr.

Pierceville, Kan.—The Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange sustained windstorm damage to its elevator some time during the month of July.

Crawford, Kan.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co. has appointed Gary Cassingham, formerly at Cherryvale with the N. Sauer Milling Co., manager of its local elevator.

Kingsdown, Kan.—Adolphus F. Bennett, who for 18 years was manager of the co-operative elevator here, died at his home in Dodge City, Sept. 23, at the age of 69 years. He retired last June because of ill health.

KENTUCKY

Olin, Ky.—Clay and Ralph Wolfe are the new owners of the grist mill formerly belonging to John Sexton.

Russellville, Ky.—McCarley & Richardson, local feed and coal dealers, have just installed a small flour mill.

Taylorville, Ky.—On the evening of Aug. 10 the mill roof of the Crescent Roller Mills Co., Inc., was damaged by strong winds.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—At the Acme Mills, Inc., a belt on a motor drive was recently wet by rain and fire resulted from friction on pulley.

Morganfield, Ky.—In Union County, it is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of lespedeza hay, above local needs, will be harvested this year. The Farm Service Co. has arranged to handle the hay co-operatively for a \$2 per ton service and selling charge.—W. B. C.

Sturgis, Ky.—McLeod & Smith purchased the elevator formerly owned by A. Waller & Co., and will operate under the name of Sturgis Elvtr. & Grain Co.—Exchange Milling Co.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Minor-Walton Bean Co. is installing a McFarland Bean Drier.

Woodland, Mich.—Farm Bureau Supply Stores have installed a No. 3 feed mixer with a 5-h.p. motor.

Owosso, Mich.—The Brick Elevator has recently installed a No. 3 mixer and a 5-h.p. motor.

Central Lake, Mich.—The Argo Milling Co. has purchased an electro-magnetic separator for its feed mill.

Kinde, Mich.—Kinde Farmers' Elvtr. Co. has installed a clover seed cleaner for eliminating buckhorn.

Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Elvtr. Co. has purchased a buckhorn separator and installed a truck dump.

Linden, Mich.—The Linden Milling Co., recently protected its mill with copper cable lightning rods.

Bronson, Mich.—Bronson Co-op. Co. recently purchased a nearby warehouse to provide additional storage capacity.

Howell, Mich.—Livingston Co-op. Co. has recently installed copper cable lightning rod protection on its flour mill.

Falmouth, Mich.—The Falmouth Mktg. Ass'n has installed a separator on its mill to remove the tramp iron from the feed.

Brown City, Mich.—Eureka Milling & Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 30 Bluestreak hammer mill and a Duplex crusher No. 4.

Riga, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. has installed "Economy" electro-magnetic separators in its elevators at this point and at Ogden.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—Both flour mills operated by the Star of the West Milling Co. have been recently protected with copper cable lightning rods.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Earl Cole succeeds Robert Shelton as superintendent of our grain elevator facilities.—Robert Fleming, Safety Director, Kellogg Co.

Ewen, Mich.—The Helokoski Feed & Grain Co. has been sold by W. E. Helokoski, who has operated the plant for seven years, to Raymond Dick, of Ironwood, Mich.

Tustin, Mich.—The Tustin Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. has purchased an electro-magnetic separator to install ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The Dowagiac Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator.

Allendale, Mich.—A. Walcott & Sons have installed a 3-h.p. electric motor to drive their elevator leg on feed mill and have re-arranged their feed mill equipment.

Fountain, Mich.—The grain elevator here has been purchased by Kaleva Produce Co., of Kaleva, which will re-open and operate it as the Fountain Produce Co. It will be one of 28 stations operated by this firm. The local elevator will operate both as a buyer of farm produce and in retelling grain, feed, etc. Waino Pirrinanes, formerly of Kaleva, will take up his residence here as local manager. The Fountain State Bank negotiated the sale of the elevator.

Akron, Mich.—The Akron Elvtr., owned by Wallace & Morley, of Bay Port, burned Sept. 25; loss, about \$60,000. Backfiring of an engine is reported as the cause of the fire.

Cadillac, Mich.—The Cadillac Co-Op. Co. has installed a hammer mill with an electro-magnetic separator to protect against the tramp iron fire hazard. The mill is driven by a 15-h.p. motor.

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co.'s office was broken into during the night of Sept. 21 and five 100-pound bags of beans and \$1.12 in pennies stolen. Entrance was gained by removing the glass from a side door and breaking the lock.

Pewamo, Mich.—Roger Davern, who has been with the Pewamo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Westphalia, Mich., for several years, has been appointed manager of the Pewamo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Thomas Ludwig, who has gone to Alma, Mich.

Alma, Mich.—The Central Michigan Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Alma has been organized and is now doing business at the Alma Roller Mills plant, formerly operated by John H. McFarland. Thomas Ludwig, former manager of the Pewamo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pewamo, Mich., has been engaged as manager.

Lowell, Mich.—The new concrete grain storage being erected by the King Milling Co. adjacent to the Superior Mills is practically complete. A 5-h.p. motor will be used to operate the elevator legs. This mill, including the new concrete grain storage, has recently been protected against lightning by copper cable lightning rods.

Sodus, Mich.—The Sodas Fruit Exchange has recently completed a new \$30,000 fruit warehouse and cold storage plant, replacing the plant which was destroyed by fire in November, 1933. The feed mill equipment which was located in the former fruit warehouse, will be installed in the near future in a separate building instead of in the main warehouse.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Postum Co. has let the contract for two separate storage units to be built immediately of re-inforced concrete by the James Stewart Corp. One storage unit will provide room for 700,000 bushels of oats and the other 300,000 bus. of wheat. Both units will adjoin existing elevator facilities and will be connected directly thereto with conveyor galleries and tunnels.

Clio, Mich.—F. M. Houghton & Co. are remodeling their feed grinding equipment, having purchased a Bluestreak No. 20 Hammer Mill to be driven direct by a 25-h.p. motor, a No. 3 feed mixer, a corn sheller, a Duplex No. 4 corn crusher and feeder, and a Bluestreak, Jr., corn cutter, grader and aspirator, a Western manlift, a 10 hole distributor and four 5-h.p. motors.

Coldwater, Mich.—Ford Davis, who operates a feed store here, has installed a 20-inch grinder with a direct connected 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated electric motor, the mill also being equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator. He is also installing a ballbearing crusher and a Dreadnaught cracked corn grader, both of these machines being driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Cressy, Mich.—Enzian Bros., who have been producing alfalfa meal for a number of years, have just completed a new hay grinding plant. Loose hay is chopped up with a Fox ensilage cutter in another location, and delivered to the new hay grinding plant in chopped form, where it first passes through a 13-inch hammer mill which discharges directly into a 16-inch mill for finishing the product. When leaf meal is desired, this is taken out after the first operation by means of bolters. The plant is electrically operated. This firm does a large business in alfalfa meal thruout Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

Coldwater, Mich.—The new elevator of the Coldwater Co-Op. Co. is rapidly nearing completion. A 30-inch motor driven feed mill with two 40-h.p. motors which went thru the fire has been rebuilt and put in A1 condition. Eight other motors are being installed, all of these being of the fully-enclosed type. A Duplex special electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. Other equipment will consist of a Eureka ballbearing grain cleaner, a ballbearing seed cleaner, and a ballbearing sheller, crusher, corn cracker and feed mixer, all supplied by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. A special back-gear electric motor drive is being used on the main elevator head.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS

HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Riga, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. has installed an electric truck dump.

MINNESOTA

Mahnomen, Minn.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator and stock of the Independent Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 17.

Marietta, Minn.—Improvements at the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator include the installation of a 15-ton truck scale.

Wadena, Minn.—A cob crusher installation complete has been made at the Wadena Flour & Feed Warehouse here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Independent Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized as the Farmers Exchange Co., George S. Skeim continuing as manager of the elevator.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Thieves breaking into the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator last month stole 100,000 Russian kopecks, the property of F. R. Anderson, manager.

Lengby, Minn.—The elevator and stock of Ernest E. Bullock, operating as Lengby Elvtr. & Feed Mill, were totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Oct. 2.

Crookston, Minn.—Business men of this town are considering means for re-opening the flax mill, closed for the past two years.

Bemidji, Minn.—An addition 120x45 feet, with concrete foundation and hardwood floors, is being erected at the plant of the Crookston Milling Co., to be used for storage purposes.

Battle Lake, Minn.—The elevators of McCabe Bros. Co. and the Battle Lake Farmers Co., also the Battle Lake Feed Mill were all entered by thieves during the night of Sept. 10.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Julius Sorum, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, was drowned at Lake Cormorant, near Lake Park, late in September.

Heron Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale and a modern dump attached.

Ghent, Minn.—The Ghent Grain & Fuel Co. expects to rebuild its elevator that burned early in September, as reported in the Journals last number. The loss of \$8,500 was covered by insurance.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Farmers elevators of this vicinity held a district meeting here on Sept. 5, the principal topic under discussion being the country elevator code and its effect on farmers' elevators.

Worthington, Minn.—The September meeting of the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n was held here on the 16th of the month, there being a short business session and a general get-together picnic.

Holland, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is having an addition built on the north side of its local elevator, in which will be installed feed mixing equipment. The company's own carpenter crew is doing the work.

Hallock, Minn.—A meeting of independent and farmers' elevators in Kittson County was held on Sept. 12, one of the speakers being C. E. Parish, supervisor of local grain warehouses for the Railroad & Warehouse Commission.

New Munich, Minn.—The elevator here owned and operated by A. A. Schulte has been closed, on account of the poor crops in this section and Mr. Schulte has taken a position as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Danube, Minn.

Danube, Minn.—A. A. Schulte has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Henry Marquardt. Mr. Schulte operated an elevator of his own at New Munich, Minn., which is now closed due to poor crops.

Lake City, Minn.—Cash totaling between \$750 and \$800, also a number of checks were stolen from the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the night of Sept. 17, the dial having been broken off the safe. Entrance to the office was gained by prying open a door.

Worthington, Minn.—The office building of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been improved by the addition of a basement and the installation of a hot air furnace. Shower baths and rest rooms for employes have also been installed and a fire-proof vault for storing records.

Barnesville, Minn.—A 50-barrel flour mill is being installed at the DeWerd Mill here.

St. Charles, Minn.—The St. Charles Elvtr. Co. has completed additions and repairs on the Malzahn Elvtr., which it recently purchased, and has moved its equipment from the old John Small Elvtr. to the new location, where it has more capacity. R. D. Blakestad is manager.

District meetings will be held at Stephen, Brooks and Halstad, Minn., under the auspices of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, in the near future, the dates of the meetings not having been announced as yet. Explanation of the new barley grades will be the chief topic of interest.

Warren, Minn.—No one by the name of Rogers has ever been employed by the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated or by the Grain Dealers Journal. Hence, no one by that name has any authority to solicit subscriptions for the Journals or collect money for same.—Charles S. Clark, Mgr.

Worthington, Minn.—E. A. Cawcutt, of Minneapolis, a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has opened a grain brokerage office here and will buy grain for the corp.'s Minneapolis office. Mr. Cawcutt is a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Madison, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in this city on Sept. 19, C. E. Parish, of Minneapolis, acting as chairman in the absence of Pres. Wollum. It was voted to change the time of meeting from the third Tuesday to the third Wednesday of each month.

South St. Paul, Minn.—A heart attack on Sept. 4, occurring at the plant, proved fatal to J. B. Dempsey, manager of the feed department of Armour & Co. here for the past nine years. Mr. Dempsey, who was 49 years of age, had been with the company for 19 years. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Marshall, Minn.—D. M. Cruickshank, proprietor of the Marshall Independent Elvtr. Co., met instant death, on Sept. 22, in falling from a fifth story window of the local plant of Swift & Co. Mr. Cruickshank was well known among grain men, having one of the most complete local feed manufacturing plants in western Minnesota. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New officers of the Chamber of Commerce, elected Oct. 4, are: Pres., F. J. Seidl; first vice-pres., James C. Wyman; second vice-pres., E. E. Mitchell. Directors for two years: W. C. Helm, F. Carleton Smith, W. H. Mills, J. A. Mull, W. C. Wheelock. Board of arbitration: C. E. Lockerby and J. H. Staddon. Board of appeals: E. L. Doherty and M. W. Smith.

Hendrum, Minn.—Elevator men of all kinds, independents, line houses, farmers and elevators affiliated with the Farmers National, held a meeting here on Sept. 13, being entertained after the business session thru the courtesy of the Hendrum Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., also of Hendrum. Another meeting will be held here during the latter part of October.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The new brokerage firm of Slaughter & Russell, of Chicago, successor to Russell, Miller & Co. and A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox (as reported in Chicago Notes in the Journals last number), has taken over the Minneapolis and St. Paul offices of Charles D. Barney & Co. and the latter house will act as New York correspondents of the new firm. Wallace C. Winter, former western manager of Barney, will continue with the new organization in the same capacity.

Mankato, Minn.—A complete laboratory is being installed in its feed unit by the Hubbard Milling Co.

MISSOURI

Centralia, Mo.—Lightning burned out wiring on a motor in the plant of the Producers Grain Co. on Sept. 21.

Adrian, Mo.—The buildings of the Moudy Elvtr. Co. (which was in business here for 50 years) have been sold and are being taken down. One of the buildings has been sold to M. F. Arnold, of Butler, Mo., who will reconstruct it at Butler.

Kansas City, Mo.—Berman S. Frederick, grain buyer for B. C. Christopher & Co., of this city, died from a heart attack, on Sept. 11, at his home in Kansas City, Kan., where he had lived since 1900. Mr. Frederick, who was a 32nd degree Mason, is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Tarkio Molasses Feed Co.'s plant, which burned Sept. 13, as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt, the new building to be much like the old one and to cost \$100,000. The company has leased part of the Arcadia Farms Milling Co.'s plant in North Kansas City, temporarily.

St. Louis, Mo.—M. R. Parrott, vice-pres. of Seele Bros. Grain Co., of this city, reported in the Journals last number as having been injured in a fall from the third floor balcony of the Merchants Exchange Bldg., died from his injuries on Sept. 28, in St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Parrott, who was 43 years of age, was a member of the Merchants Exchange and was well known thruout this state and Illinois, having been in the grain business here for over 25 years.

MONTANA

Shelby, Mont.—N. D. McIver, who operated an elevator here a number of years ago, died in Longview, Wash., in August.

Acme, Mont.—The explosion of an air compressor tank recently damaged the plant of the Acme Elvtr. Co. Adolph Lippens and John Bohling are the proprietors.

Choteau, Mont.—The Teuton Milling Co. opened its flour mill here on Sept. 15, after a suspension during the summer months. Some new machinery and equipment have been added.

NEBRASKA

Tyson, Neb.—The elevator of the Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Oct. 2.

Raymond, Neb.—J. A. Carlson is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding H. A. Micham, resigned.

Hartington, Neb.—The damage done by a recent severe storm to the elevator of Carlson Bros. Great Northern Mills has been repaired.

Omaha, Neb.—Half-ton feed mixers have been installed by the West Q Coal & Feed Co. and the A. A. Nixon Co., the latter being a large jobber of mixed feeds.

Crab Orchard, Neb.—The Crab Orchard Grain Co.'s new 40,000-bu. elevator, replacing its old one, which was taken down this summer, as previously reported, has been completed and is in operation.

Wisner, Neb.—The Moseman Lbr. Co., of Pender, which operates a line of elevators, has bot the Anderson grain, coal and lumber business which A. T. Anderson has conducted for the past 12 years.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Sutherland, Neb.—Pick Wyatt has been appointed manager of the Sutherland Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Robert Crosby, who has been here for the past three months and is now returning to Harvard Law School for his third year.

Omaha, Neb.—Harpster, Weber, Inc.; capital stock; \$2,000; to operate a feed mill; members of the firm are: Ernest E. Harpster, of the Kenwood Feed Store, and Lyman W. Weber, of the Weber Mill & Elvtr. Co., who have combined their interests.

Oshkosh, Neb.—J. G. Nygren has disposed of his interest in the Oshkosh-Gering Elvtr. here and will devote his entire time to his private business. His son, Merrell Nygren, has taken over the entire holdings in the company and has taken charge of the business.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—Charles Smith, formerly of Colome, S. D., is the new manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator here, C. E. Beebe and P. H. Seeberg, who have been in charge of the station here, having been retired. Mr. Beebe has been with the company 49 years.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Herbert A. Weeks, well known grain and feed jobber, has become associated with Unity Feeds, Inc., of this city. Mr. Weeks was for many years connected with H. L. Buss Co. (which retired from business in 1927), of which he was sec'y and manager.

NEW JERSEY

Flemington, N. J.—The C. W. Brick Milling Co. has taken over the Flemington Milling Co. business and plant. J. Biddle Ellis, a member of the firm, is now manager of the local plant. Dairy and poultry feeds will be handled.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. E. McConnell is the successor to McConnell Grain Corp., with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Maritime Milling Co. has installed two Schutte Hammer Mills, with 40-h.p. motors driving the mills thru multiple V-belt drives.

Elmira, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Buckwheat Millers & Shippers Ass'n, held here Sept. 22, the following officers were elected: Pres., George V. Dayton, and sec'y-treas., P. G. Schumacher, both of whom have faithfully served the ass'n in these offices for a number of years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has added a grain department to its extensive linseed meal and oil business. Geo. A. Kublin, former manager of the Baltimore office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., is manager of the grain department with offices in the Marine Trust Bldg.

Albany, N. Y.—The Port of Albany Commissioners have let the contract to the James Stewart Corp. for 300 feet of conveyor gallery, which will be equipped with seven dock spouts and provide an additional berth for ocean-going steamers. The new gallery will extend south from the north shipping tower.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Chicago Board of Trade membership of Hayden Newhall has been transferred to Edward G. Wade, of New York City. The office and business operated under the name of D. E. Newhall are being closed and Hayden Newhall is opening a local cash grain office for Graham & Co. of New York on the Buffalo Corn Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Bison Creamery Corp., to manufacture dry skim milk, has been organized and incorporated by W. R. Embleton, who is pres., and D. E. Auerbach, who is sec'y, both of the General Commodity Corp. A plant of the new company is in operation at Quaker Bridge, N. Y., and executive offices are in this city, in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Elevators of this city have been operating under the President's re-employment agreement, which prescribes a maximum of 40 hours a week. Recently local elevators secured the approval of the Buffalo office of the state compliance director of the N.R.A. to a plan permitting their employees to draw time and a half for certain emergency overtime work that comes in the spring and fall navigation seasons, but the local N.R.A. official's decision was reversed by Washington.

Arcade, N. Y.—The Wilson Land & Grain Co. has filed a petition for re-organization under the amended bankruptcy act. This company is the holding company for the Wilson Co. and Wilson Land Corp., dealers in feeds, livestock, agricultural implements, general merchandise, etc. Arcade is the headquarters for five elevators, one at Plains, Kan., and a branch incorporated under the laws of New Mexico, with headquarters at Mills, N. M., operating as the Wilson Co. and having flour mill and elevator at Mills, also at Abbott, Mosquero and Solano, N. M.

NORTH DAKOTA

Chaseley, N. D.—The elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Sept. 5.

Anamoose, N. D.—The local elevator of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co., William Goebel manager, has been closed for the season.

Dazey, N. D.—Nels Larson, manager of the first elevator built in Dazey, died at his home here Oct. 1, at the age of 77 years.

Sheldon, N. D.—A. A. Brown, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 10 years, has resigned, effective Oct. 1.

Jamestown, N. D.—A wire office was opened here on Sept. 15 by the E. F. Carlston Co., grain brokers of Minneapolis, in the Nierling Block.

Arnedo (Bottineau p. o.), N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co.'s grain elevator at this point burned Sept. 18. There had been no manager at the elevator since last spring.

Garrison, N. D.—The district court has ordered immediate distribution of 55% of a \$10,000 fund to holders of undisputed grain storage receipts and cash slips of the insolvent Southey Grain Co. here. The fund is the result of the State Railroad Commission collecting from the American Surety Co. on a warehouseman's bond held by the concern covering the grain company, which became insolvent nearly four years ago.

Finley, N. D.—Installation of the new feed mill at the elevator of the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co., reported in the Aug. 22 Journals, has been completed. The mill is driven by two electric motors. Some changes in the elevator structure were necessary in order to install the feed mill properly. The main unit has been placed in the old driveway and the feed cooler has been mounted on the east wall of the old house, and a new loading shed has been added on the east side.

Grand Forks, N. D.—That the State Mill & Elvtr. had a loss of \$50,000 for June and July from sales of flour during that period has been announced by the accountant for the State Board of Auditors. A levy of \$210,000 to cover present and anticipated deficit in the State Mill & Elvtr. construction bond payment fund was recommended recently by the Industrial Commission to the State Board of Equalization. Total liabilities listed to Jan. 1, 1936, were \$594,000, and total resources to that time were estimated at \$385,356.29. The commission held that the "amount required is in the total sum of \$208,743.71 and represents approximately one-fifth of the principal or sinking fund for \$500,000 of said bonds, which mature within the next five years, together with interest for one year on the total sum of \$300,000 of outstanding bonds. That is to say, \$100,000 for the sinking fund or principal and \$110,000 for interest."

Starkweather, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has had its local elevators painted and repaired.

OHIO

Covington, O.—The feed mill of S. J. Rudy & Sons has been fitted with a 1½-ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Blanchester, O.—The Community Coal & Feed Co. recently installed a Sidney Mixer, together with some other equipment.

Bloomville, O.—Locke Einsel, grain dealer of this place, died early this month at Mt. Dora, Fla., at the age of 71 years.

Coldwater, O.—The Coldwater Grain Co.'s elevator office was entered by thieves last month, who got away with 50 cents in change.

Cleveland, O.—The plant of the Cleveland Buckwheat Milling Co. was damaged by fire early in the morning of Sept. 21; loss, \$2,000.

Columbus, O.—The J. I. Gates Milling Co. has installed a Schutte Hammer Mill with multiple V-belt drive, for manufacturing whole wheat flour.

Marion, O.—The 25,000-bu. grain elevator and feed plant of the Marion Grain & Supply Co., managed by M. S. Miller, is being painted aluminum.

West Jefferson, O.—C. D. Tinker and son, of Columbus, have leased the elevator property, the former property of the Farmers Bank, and are now operating a feed store.

Montezuma, O.—Some small change, amounting to less than a dollar, was stolen from the safe of the Montezuma Grain Co., Henry Ronnebaum owner, the thief gaining entrance thru a window.

Toledo, O.—A 5,000-bu. studded addition is being built between the reinforced concrete and the studded storage units of the Sheets Elvtr. Co. A cleaner is also being installed. (The cleaner is from the Cleveland plant.)

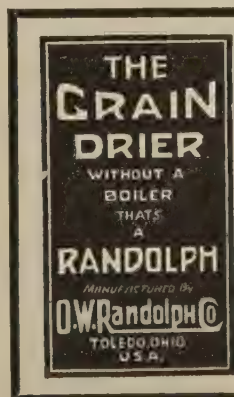
Toledo, O.—The Pecos Valley Milling Co., of Pecos Valley, N. M., will build an alfalfa meal plant here at Otter Creek Road and the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. The capacity of the mill will be a carload of feed per day.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Board of Trade will hold its regular annual Columbus Day party at the Sunningdale Golf Club on Oct. 12. In addition to golf, the entertainment includes music and good "eats," and plenty of it.

McGuffey, O.—Wright W. McConnell, who has been associated with his father, E. E. McConnell, at Buffalo, N. Y., for a number of years, and who is at the present time operating the McGuffey Elvtr., was married on Oct. 4 to Miss Helen Cole, of Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell will make their home at Ada, O.

Toledo, O.—Rice Grain Co. is painting the steel tanks and the cribbed headhouse of its 200,000-bu. elevator with aluminum paint. Just completed was an employee's locker room, lavatory and shower in a handy corner of the basement. This was cement finished on the inside and painted with the same attractive aluminum paint.

Rochester, O.—Damage amounting to about \$50 was done at noon, Sept. 27, to the elevator here operated as Bert Elwell & Son, when fire starting from the exhaust pipe of the engine in the mill spread to the roof and one side of the elevator. Volunteer firefighters extinguished the blaze before the arrival of the fire engine. Loss covered by insurance.



RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the American Grain & Elevtr. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (associate), and the Conover Exchange Co., Conover, Ohio.

Lima, O.—Don't forget the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held in this city Oct. 25 at the Norval Hotel. Registration will start at 10:30 a. m. Two speakers are on the program that follows the noon luncheon, after which there will be a round table discussion of the new corn crop, code enforcement conditions and other important subjects. All grain and feed dealers of the state are invited.

Columbus, O.—A new com'ite, authorized to administer the code of the wheat flour milling industry, is to be elected by Nov. 1. The Code Authority will consist of 16 members to be chosen from ten regions, each region's representation to be based on its total daily flour mill capacity. Each miller of the industry is entitled to one vote for each 10,000 barrels or less of annual output for the last preceding calendar year, provided other code obligations have been met. The new code authority will hold office until the spring of 1936, after which elections will be held each spring.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Cincinnati, O.—The new head house being built for the Early & Daniel Co., by the Macdonald Engineering Co., will contain two 10,000 bu. an hour legs for receiving and shipping, and one drier leg 1,500 bus. capacity. It will also be equipped with complete dust collecting equipment, a modern cleaner, a clipper, a sacking scale, a sewing machine, a power shovel on each side of working house and three car spouts for loading out bulk grain. A continuous belt elevator will provide easy access to all floors. Two improved 2,500-bu. hopper scales will weigh all bulk grain. Each unit of the working house will be operated by a separate motor.

OKLAHOMA

Lindsay, Okla.—Boger & Wynn have sold their grist mill to G. A. Ivy.

Weatherford, Okla.—The elevator of Wheeler Grain Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 20.

Marland, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co., Inc., sustained windstorm damage to its elevator on Sept. 20.

Geary, Okla.—The Geary Milling & Elevtr. Co. is installing an electric motor in the power house of the mill.

Enid, Okla.—Equipment for manufacturing whole wheat flour has been installed recently in the mill owned by Gifford Horrall and W. H. Butler, operated as the Enid Flour Co.

Duncan, Okla.—The death of Clyde C. Coleman occurred recently in Seattle, Wash., after a prolonged illness. Mr. Coleman formerly operated an elevator and mill at this point.

Tulsa, Okla.—The elevator of the Binding-Stevens Seed Co. burned at 1:30 a. m., Sept. 29, after being struck by lightning; loss, estimated at \$25,000. Under date of Oct. 4 the company writes: "We expect to rebuild our plant just as soon as possible and we will probably build a grain elevator of about 30,000-bu., feed plant and 50-car warehouse. The elevator which was destroyed was the one on the Midland Valley tracks."

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Turner, Ore.—A half interest in the E. D. Skirvin Feed Mill has been bot by W. F. Weddle.

Portland, Ore.—Pioneer Mills incorporated; C. H. Beddome, B. S. Clark and Helen M. Clark incorporators; general milling business.—F. K. H.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Farmers Warehouse Co. has erected a bin to be used in connection with its contemplated chop mill, the machinery for which has been bot and will be installed in the warehouse upon arrival.

Portland, Ore.—The Triangle Milling Co. has just completed additional storage capacity, which now totals 2,600 tons, which is double its former capacity. It also has completed facilities for both loading and unloading bulk grain, heretofore having only unloading facilities. The company's feed unit has a 24-hour capacity of 100 tons.

Shedd, Ore.—The entire plant of the Thompson Flouring Mills Co. has been painted with enamel paint. An addition was recently built to the mill.

Corvallis, Ore.—Under the direction of the First National Bank of this city, the mill formerly operated as the Fischer Bros. Milling Co., now the Merchants Milling Co., has resumed operations, after being closed for two years. The bank will operate the mill for the benefit of the bondholders. J. A. Johnston, who has been in the milling business at Modesto, Cal., is in charge of the plant.

Pasco, Wash.—Shortly after the fire of Sept. 3 that destroyed the Boyd-Conlee Co.'s elevator here, operated as the Pasco Grain & Elevtr. Co., it was reported that the elevator would not be rebuilt, but now it is reported that concrete grain storage may be erected by the company on the site of the burned structure. Approximately 100,000 bus. of wheat has been salvaged from the fire, much of which has been sold for feed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 57th annual convention in this city on Sept. 19 to 21, at which time the principal topic of discussion was the effect of the flour milling code on the industry. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., W. K. Harlacher, Highspire, Pa.; first vice-pres., A. R. Selby, Germantown, Md.; second vice-pres., George I. Godshalk, Bangor, Pa.; treas., E. J. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa.; sec'y, M. T. Stuart, Harrisburg, Pa. Directors: Robert Aten, Macunzie, Pa.; R. M. Hartzel, Chalfont, Pa.; R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Ross H. Rohrer, Quarryville, Pa.; Julius E. Lentz, Laurys Station, Pa.; Lynn Vermilya, Muncy, Pa.; W. B. Barnitz, Carlisle, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER

After several months' illness, Charles Hay, pioneer broker of this market, died at his home in Beach Haven, N. J., last month.

A new steel tank, having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, for blackstrap molasses has been erected by the National Molasses Co.

Following a heart attack, death came to George M. Warner, grain broker of this city, at his home in Germantown, on Sept. 27. Mr. Warner, who was 79 years old, had been in failing health for several months but attended the Commercial Exchange until a few days before his death.

David McMullin, Jr.'s, feed warehouse was severely damaged by fire early in the morning of Sept. 22, the blaze starting in straw on the second floor. So intense was the heat that galvanized iron doors became white hot, it is reported. A fireman was injured by being thrown from a ladder by an alleged dust explosion.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rockham, S. D.—Harry Levitzow, formerly employed in the post office, is now operating the National-Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Scotland, S. D.—Gottlieb Rickett, manager of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co.'s elevator here, while carrying a sack of feed from a box car into the elevator slipped off the platform, a distance of four feet, and was badly bruised, tho no bones were broken.

SOUTHEAST

Davisboro, Ga.—A 50-barrel flour mill is being built by J. B. Taylor. Feed will also be manufactured.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Hy-Mark Fertilizer Co., incorporated; authorized capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: J. P. Taylor, Jr., E. D. Taylor and R. L. Wilmont; to conduct the business of milling, buying and selling all kinds of grain, feed, hay and other farm produce.

TENNESSEE

Erin, Tenn.—B. F. Hagler has installed a feed and grist mill at his filling station, run by electric power.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—The Nora Mills have recently added new equipment, including a corn meal mill, a corn cutter for making poultry feed and a cockle machine to remove cockle from wheat.

Memphis, Tenn.—The mill property of Davis & Andrews Co. has been leased by the Happy Feed Mills, which will operate it as soon as remodeling and repairs are completed. The daily capacity will be 1,800 barrels of cornmeal. John A. Flaniken, vice-pres. of the old firm, will be retained as general manager. Operations are expected to start about the middle of this month.

TEXAS

McGregor, Tex.—The McGregor Milling & Grain Co. will rebuild its plant that was badly damaged by fire recently, as reported in the Sept. 12 Journals, probably building of concrete.

Lubbock, Tex.—Economy Mills main plant, one of the oldest and largest mixed feed plants in the Texas Panhandle, burned at 1:30 a. m., Sept. 19; loss, about \$55,000; partly insured. Three grain tanks, all full, were saved.

Happy, Tex.—Babe Walberg, proprietor of the Happy Mill for the past two years, has sold it to B. J. Mulkey. Fred Mulkey, who has in the past been employed at the mill, will be manager. A full line of feeds will be carried.

Graham, Tex.—It is true that we bot the Charles E. Hinson elevator [as reported previously in the Journals], and now our storage capacity is about 250,000 bus. at Graham. Mr. Hinson is still in business as usual.—W. N. Thompson, mgr., Graham Mill & Elevtr. Co.

UTAH

Parowan, Utah.—A corporation has been organized for the purpose of rebuilding the flour mill here that burned last spring, and machinery owned by George A. Lowe, Jr., of this city, is being moved here from Payson, Utah.

WISCONSIN

Blanchardville, Wis.—H. J. Erickson Feed Co. is enlarging and rebuilding its premises.

Luxemburg, Wis.—A new office building has been constructed by the Luxemburg Milling Co.

Bangor, Wis.—Installation of a feed mixer in the Schuster Flour & Feed Store is contemplated.

Appleton, Wis.—The E. Liethen Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest

is the logical market for
your grain.

*Try any of these Fort
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Exchange Members:*

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Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for advances for Bs/L for October has been determined by the finance committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½% per annum.

Wautoma, Wis.—Dahlke, Giese & Walker's Old Grist Mill, as it is known locally, being 80 years old, is being brought up to date by the installation of a direct connected electric generator for grinding feed and milling rye.

Stockholm, Wis.—C. J. Swanson, pioneer resident of this place and for many years operating a grain elevator business here with Martin Larson under the firm name of Larson & Swanson, died at his home Sept. 14, after a long illness. He is survived by two daughters.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A 5,000-bu. elevator has just been completed by the National Food Co., D. R. Mihills owner, which is entering the grain business, heretofore having been engaged in the sale of feed and flour only. The new elevator has facilities for direct loading of grain into cars.

Regimentation Spells Death of Co-operative Movement

Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says farmers must choose between a sweeping regimentation of farmers by Washington and the continuance of the cooperative movement. "They can not have both," he says.

"The imposed government regimentation and the self-government of cooperation cannot exist together. One is the method of dictatorship and the other the method of democracy.

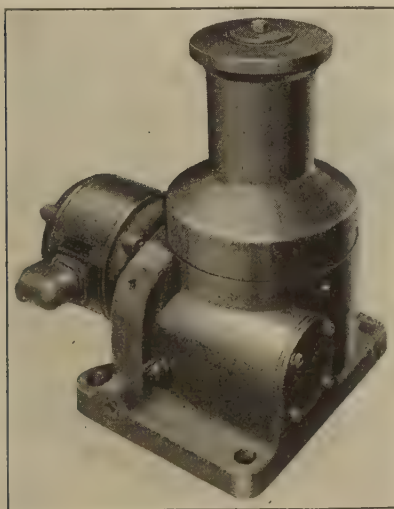
"The farmer's organized forces have been short circuited by Washington recovery leaders who are, in effect, dealing directly with individual farmers."

Chas. A. Ewing, president of the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, says: "I am opposed to the regimentation of every farm and every farmer as un-American and unsound. For myself, as a farmer, I do not want a government loan or subsidy. . . . I do not approve of too much government in business.

"I was not in accord with the placing of a heavy processing tax on hogs because I believed it would be in large part passed back to the producer and compel him to take a ridiculously low price when he could least afford it."

A Motorized Car Spotter

In line with the trend of the times to design machinery more compactly the Link-Belt Co. announces that its Vertical-Capstan Electric Car Spotter will hereafter be furnished Motorized, meaning that the motor will be attached direct to side of spotter housing, with the result that no motor shaft coupling or separate motor base plate will be required. With motor bolted to side of spotter housing, proper initial and permanent alignment of motor shaft is assured; and the plan measurements of foundation required are a minimum.



Improved Motorized Car Spotter

The motor shaft extends into a substantial one-piece housing, which contains all gears . . . a helical-gear reduction at motor, and a worm-gear set. The gears run in oil, and are readily accessible. The motor is of high-torque fully enclosed type, and can be removed as a unit complete with motor pinion, without disturbing the rest of the machine. The capstan is machine-finished to prolong the life of the car haulage rope.

The Link-Belt Motorized Spotter is available in two sizes. The smaller machine has a rope pull of 5,000 pounds, and the larger size, 10,000 pounds. An eight-page illustrated book covers this new product and will be sent to anyone requesting a copy of it on business letterhead.

British View on Crop Control

Professor J. A. S. WATSON, M.A., before British Ass'n Congress at Aberdeen

One must protest most strongly against any notion that economic planning is a panacea for all our ills or is any substitute for education and research.

The main lesson of the Russian plan for agriculture is not, as I see it, that the basic ideas behind it were wrong—I believe they are essentially right—but that their translation into practice necessitated an increase of scientific knowledge and technical skill, and a change of economic and social outlook that could not be attained at the rate which the plan contemplated. There is a risk, I believe, that we shall fall into the same error and suffer some of the same consequences.

Another danger inherent in planning is that it may be used primarily to further narrow national ends, thus becoming only another weapon in the armory of economic war. It is easy to see how it might be used, in this country, with the chief objects of increasing our agricultural area merely at the expense of that of other countries; of increasing our home production of food merely by causing a reduction elsewhere; of finding jobs for our unemployed by throwing overseas producers out of work.

World trade has shrunk because our monetary system has been unequal to the task of maintaining its flow. People are idle because they cannot exchange, one with another, the things they might produce.

Mae West's Curves Applauded by Food Industry

Mae West typifies a sufficiently nourished and physically healthy ideal, C. W. Dempsey, Chicago food fumigation expert, told the Food Section of the National Safety Council at its annual convention in Cleveland, Oct. 1-5.

He charged racketeering food faddists with having decreased per capita consumption of the food products raised by the six million farmers of the nation, the consequent poorer purchasing power by agriculturists being responsible for a goodly proportion of our present economic situation. He also rapped the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not contracting its war-time efforts in breadstuffs-less days, and the federal home-economics bureau for recommending decreased breadstuffs consumption to-day against all sound medical recommendations.

Mae West should symbolize the possible healthiness of the nation, Mr. Dempsey proclaimed, in urging food products interests to help put the country back on its feet with superior nourishment and above-normal health.

Food costs are being slowly lowered, Tom Schendel, re-elected head of this body and safety director for Pabst Blue-Ribbon, told this gathering of food manufacturers, because of the decreasing frequency of accidents, new improved fumigation methods and fewer returned packages infested with bugs, moulds, fungi, bacteria, germs, etc.

These food interests plan to double their efforts to decrease accidents in industry during the coming year.

The Corn Situation

Steady to slightly lower corn prices during most of October followed by some moderate advances late in the month or early in November seems the most probable trend, according to the monthly forecast by the extension service of the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

October is ordinarily a weak period for corn prices. In 20 of the past 24 years, the top price of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has been lower in October than in September. While corn prices probably will show the same downward tendency during October of this year, it is not likely the decline will be great, due to the extremely short current crop and a smaller than usual supply of other feed grains.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City public elevators amounted to 4,130,770 bus. on Sept. 24. This is 1,169,407 bus. more than was in stock on the same day last year and is about five times greater than the 1925-29 average. It is not probable that these stocks will be drawn upon to any appreciable extent until cold weather increases the feeding needs in this area. There is not much reason for expecting an increase in prices until severe weather increases the consumptive demand.

The visible supply of corn in the United States was approximately 60 million bushels on Sept. 24. This is about four million bushels higher than a year ago, and is about four times greater than the 1929-33 average. This indicates that in spite of the small crop this year, there is more corn at market centers or on the way to terminal markets than for several years. This should tend to hold prices down until the actual shortage of this year's crop is made apparent by reduced market supplies.

From Abroad

Latvia is drafting a law to hold down the acreage of grains produced under the government subsidy to farmers on grain and flaxseed. The flax acreage has increased from 50,000 to 100,000 acres.

Argentina's congress is considering a law to establish a commission to create standard grades and prohibit exports that do not conform to standard grades, and to control transportation and storage facilities for wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and flaxseed.

The alleged corner in Argentine wheat by Dreyfus, Bunge and Muller is denied. The report grew out of a visit by R. B. Bennett, premier of Canada, to Louis Dreyfus & Co. at Paris, supposedly with the purpose of enlisting the aid of the grain firms in supporting the market price.

Books Received

A CHART of cash wheat prices at Chicago for the 74 years, 1861-1934, by months since 1884 has been condensed into 11x22 ins. so artistically as to be well worth framing on the grain office wall, and is being sent to its many friends by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

THE KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE, a Service Institution, is a well printed brochure of 16 pages tracing the course of grain from the farm to the terminal, with maps and engravings demonstrating Kansas City's commanding position in the Western grain empire for which that market has provided an outlet for 4,000,000,000 bus. of grain since it was established 65 years ago. Among the interesting facts found in this pamphlet are the standing of Kansas City as the world's largest winter wheat market, as the first grain sorghum center, largest feed manufacturing center for poultry, stock and dairy feeds, third largest flour milling center in the United States. Copies will be sent free on application to the Kansas City Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Field Seeds

Cincinnati, O.—The McCullough Seed Co. has purchased Sidney Fanning Mills.

Portland, Ore.—The A. M. Hand Seed Co. has installed Sidney cleaning machinery.

Increased production of flaxseed by the stimulus of processing tax benefits is being considered by the AAA.

Youngstown, O.—Orsemus Dawson, for 27 years employed in the seed store of Fred R. Moody, died recently, aged 72 years.

Louisville, Ky.—Owen Watts has severed his connection with the Louisville Seed Co., but plans to remain in the seed business.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co., millers, have installed a cockle separator, and will use it to clean seed wheat for the farmers.

Louisville, Ky.—The Huber & Hoagland Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by H. E. Huber, W. G., E. C., Jr., M. P. and D. P. Hoagland.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Craver-Dickinson Seed Co. is now located in its recently purchased large storeroom and warehouse building at Hamburg and Exchange streets.

Denver, Colo.—Meetings of the Denver group of the Colorado Seedmen's Ass'n are to be held every Wednesday instead of every other Wednesday as heretofore.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—John A. Robinson, Jr., died at La Junta Sept. 18 after an illness of several weeks' duration, following an infection. He was a son of J. A. Robinson of the J. C. Robinson Seed Co.

Fairmont, Minn.—Musser Bros. will erect a storage building near the elevator on the Milwaukee right of way to be used for cleaning seed. The frame structure will be 40x50 with galvanized iron roof.

Green Springs, O.—Reid S. Lenhart, for several years with the Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., at Crawfordsville, Ind., has taken charge of the garden seeds department of the O. & M. Seed Co.

Vale, Ore.—The Kellogg Seed Co., of Salinas, Cal., has purchased 320 acres of irrigable land in the vicinity of Jamieson. Pres. Irwin Kellogg states that development will start as soon as water is available.

Waco, Tex.—The White-Cosgrove Mars-Rose Seed Farms have been incorporated to sell cottonseed. The capital stock is \$9,000, and the incorporators are J. B. White, G. L. White and H. J. Epps.

Evansville, Ind.—A sub-committee of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Com'ite has been selected to meet with the Southwestern Indiana Millers' Ass'n to map out plans for extending the wheat cleaning operations of the improvement program in 1935. The demand for wheat cleaning has been so great this year that a large number of

requests for the service will remain unfilled when the sowing season ends.—W. B. C.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Chamber of Commerce will meet soon to work out a campaign for the 1934 Colorado seed show, sentiment thruout the state being in favor of continuing the show, which has been given each year for the past ten years.

Paris, Ky.—Spears-Kiser Co.'s Bonded Warehouse, a non-stock concern, has been granted an associational charter. Signers are Catesby W. Spears, Frank P. Kiser, Sallie L. Spears, Keith Spears and Elizabeth C. Spears, who are large seed handlers.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Press Hardin and Jacob Newman will retire from the seed business, which has been taken over by the Louisville Seed Co., operated by Geo. E. Hays. The Louisville Seed Co. has sold its building and will continue in the Hardin & Newman location.

New Orleans, La.—Payment of ordinary and preferred claims against the Reuter Seed Co. will be made about Oct. 15, the court on Sept. 24 having approved the plan of reorganization submitted by Louis B. Reuter under which the business will be turned back to the company. A receiver has been in charge since Feb. 3, 1932.

Chicago, Ill.—After the hearing Oct. 5 Judge Barnes of the federal court continued the debtor, Albert Dickinson Co., in possession of its property for the time being. Claims have been divided into eight classes, class one being for wages, class three for a bond issue of \$1,978,500, class five unsecured creditors and classes six and seven the 9,490 shares of preferred and 42,656 shares of common stock. Verified proof of claims must be filed before Nov. 1 in the form commonly used in filing claims in bankruptcy proceedings.

Washington, D. C.—A smaller crop of sweet clover seed in 1934 than at any time during the last five years is foreseen in estimates by growers. The crop might be 15 to 25 per cent smaller than even last year, altho a larger production in southeastern North Dakota, central Illinois and northern Iowa is expected to offset in part decreased production in other seed centers such as Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Growers who reported to the Department of Agriculture August 20 harvested 2,762 acres for seed last year and expected to harvest about 2,155 acres this year. The indicated yield for these growers this year is 200 pounds per acre compared with 240 pounds last year and 200 pounds in 1932. Largely because of the below normal crops of 1932 and 1933, the carry-over of sweet-clover seed is much smaller than usual.

A processing tax on peanuts of 1 cent per pound went into effect Oct. 1. Peanuts crushed for oil are exempt.

Early Gathering of Seed Corn May Prevent Shortage

Prompt field selection and storage of enough seed corn to plant next year's crop is one of the most important tasks now facing farmers, if the worst seed corn situation since 1918 is to be averted, says the Agronomy Department of Purdue University.

The present acute situation is not due to failure of maturity of the corn crop or to premature frost, the most common causes, but to the severity of the drouth combined with the unusual mid-summer heat and chinch bugs. Careful examination of the condition of the crop and reports from all parts of Indiana reveal the fact that corn is not as good as it looks, that the ears are misshapen or poorly filled thru failure to pollinate fully. Corn which was early and pollinated before the week of extreme heat in July or that was planted late and pollinated after the heat wave will have a good proportion of suitable seed ears, except for corn ear worm injury which is very severe this year.

Soybean Seed May Be High

Unless the heavy fall rains keep the farmer out of his fields, they will not affect the time of harvesting soybeans for either hay or seed, says F. S. Wilkins, Iowa State College crops specialist.

If the fields get too muddy it may be best to wait and cut the crop for seed rather than hay, he points out. He and other crops men have predicted a heavy demand and high prices for soybean seed next year.

"If the harvesting for hay is delayed until the pods are full and leaves falling off," says Professor Wilkins, "cutting with a binder and shocking will save more of the leaves than any other method. Shocks, left in the field from 10 days to 2 weeks to cure the crop, stand a surprising amount of rain without any reduction in hay quality."

The best time to cut for hay is when the pods are about half full and the leaves green, Professor Wilkins says. He does not advise using a hayloader for loading hay cured in a swath or windrow, for the loss of leaves is likely to be heavy.

Either mowing, raking and cocking by hand or with a rake, and then loading by hand and unloading with a power fork are better methods, he says.

Soybeans harvested for seed in Iowa have usually in the past been cut with a binder, shocked and then threshed, but with this method unless the separator is carefully adjusted, many beans are cracked. To save the binder and cash outlay for twine, southern Iowa farmers have chiefly mowed, raked and threshed. This increases the amount of labor.

Millers will elect a new code authority by Nov 1, to hold office until the spring of 1936.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros, wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

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All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shortage of Seed Oats

Recent surveys in Illinois have confirmed early beliefs the state is facing one of the most serious seed oat shortages in its history. The dean of the College of Agriculture recently appointed a state seed and feed conservation committee and asked that they immediately proceed to locate surplus seed and feed stocks and determine the areas in which the supplies are deficient.

The result of these farm surveys indicate an appalling shortage of oat supplies for seeding purposes next spring. It is hoped, however, that considerable quantities are still available in elevators in the state. The committee is, therefore, asking the co-operation of the elevator associations in helping to locate supplies of oats that are adapted to Illinois conditions, or which will be available for use by farmers in other states.

The committee hopes that elevators now carrying oats of seed quality will hold them until spring. Selling the oats now would compel the purchaser to arrange for storage at some other point and probably would result in two hauls before the seed is used.

Alfalfa Seed Crop 40,000,000 Pounds

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—Altho harvesting has not been completed in all sections, alfalfa seed production this year, it is expected, will be approximately 40,000,000 pounds, about one-fourth smaller than last year, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the same time, the carry-over of alfalfa seed is the smallest in a number of years. It is possible that demands for alfalfa seed may be abnormal, because there is a scarcity of seed from virtually all hay plants.

Prices to growers in important districts, about the middle of September, averaged \$15.75 per 100 pounds on the basis of clean seed, compared with \$8.85 last year, \$7.10 in 1932, \$9.15 in 1931, \$16.90 in 1930 and \$17 in 1929 on approximately corresponding dates. Prices per 100 pounds ranged from \$10.80 in western Oklahoma to \$22.40 in eastern Montana.

The drouth, which was particularly severe

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during September and during the three months ending September, 1934 and 1933, as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	September		July 1, 1934 to Sept. 30, 1933	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Alfalfa	200	.....	200	.....
Bluegrass, Canada	2,000	3,100	45,500	4,800
Bromegrass, awnless	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Clover, crimson	22,000	745,300	153,100	1,965,800
Clover, white	139,900	93,000	311,100	344,000
Mixtures, clover	.....	11,000	.....	11,000
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	.....	100
Rape, winter	852,200	681,800	1,063,300	802,100
Ryegrass, perennial	1,000	30,300	9,000	109,300
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	.....	.....	15,700
Timothy	281,000	806,900	281,000	2,145,900
Vetch, hairy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vetch, Hungarian	185,900	.....	185,900	.....
Vetch, spring	238,700	.....	8,800	500,700
Bentgrass	45,400	.....	47,100	.....
Clover, bur	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Clover, suckling	1,000	.....	1,000	700
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	700	700
Fescue, Chewings	151,800	294,900	336,300	528,600
Fescue, other	.....	24,200	.....	35,000
Grass, carpet	.....	500	.....	500
Grass, Dallis	100	500	14,000	700
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	2,800	4,400
Grass, Rhodes	.....	.....	1,100	.....
Grass, rough-stalked, mead.	7,200	10,900	139,700	205,700
Grass, slender wheat	.....	.....	11,600	.....
Grass, Sudan	.....	.....	66,900	.....
Grass, velvet	.....	.....	600	.....
Peas, winterfield	1,167,300	.....	1,276,400	.....
Trefoil, yellow	.....	.....	5,200	.....

in parts of Montana and South Dakota, is mainly responsible for a short crop of alfalfa seed this year. High prices for hay, injury by grasshopper, and winter killing were contributing factors.

The 269 growers who reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics expect an average yield of 175 pounds an acre, only 10 pounds less than last year, but they expect to harvest 22 per cent fewer acres. The quality of the seed will be about the same as last year.

AAA Seed Distribution

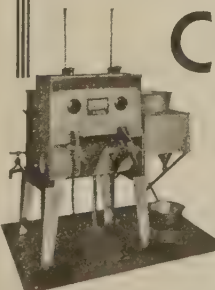
The AAA announced Oct. 6 that it has acquired a quantity of the best adapted and superior varieties of grain in its buying program of the past three months, as a measure to prevent the dissipation of specially adapted varieties of seed as feed or in mixing. Holdings of such seeds, as of Oct. 5, were as follows: Hard spring wheat, 4,263,460 bus.; barley, 1,398,710 bus.; oats, 6,276,170 bus.; durum, 826,440 bus.; flax, 417,250 bus.

In the distribution of the stocks held by the AAA allocations will be made to deficit areas in the drouth region on a basis of local surveys that establish needs for seed beyond locally obtainable supplies. Orders will be placed thru county drouth committees. Local commercial facilities will be employed to distribute the seed to farmers on a service charge basis; and all such seed as held by the Administration will be sold on the basis of a fair and reasonable price, computed from the original cost as grain, plus expenses of storage, handling, cleaning, and other essential items, and with due consideration to prevailing market conditions. No distribution of supplemental seed stocks will be made until it is clearly apparent that the required varieties cannot be furnished at reasonable prices thru the regular commercial channels.

Under the distribution plan announced Oct. 6, the county drouth committees will survey seed supplies and seed needs in their county, serve as a clearing house for information regarding seeds, and acquaint farmers with the seed situation and the possibility of obtaining supplemental supplies from the AAA. Farmers needing seeds, not obtainable thru usual channels, may place orders with the county drouth committees, which will recommend approval of the orders.

Local elevators and seed houses will distribute the seed and handle all receipts from sales, on the account of the designated office of the AAA. All elevators, seed houses, or other agencies handling seeds for the Administration and receiving funds for their sale, will be properly bonded.

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Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Misrepresentation of Seeds

The Mitchellhill Seed Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., paid on Sept. 17, 1934, a \$200 fine in the U. S. District Court for shipping into Tennessee 200 bags of "Red Top cane" knowingly misbranded as to germination. A part of the shipment (28 bags) had previously been seized and released under bond for feed purposes. The seed was labeled "Germination 82%" and was found to germinate 36.5%.

In another case sorghum seed shipped by the Rudy Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, to Montgomery, Ala., was seized and ordered destroyed because misbranded as to germination.

A shipment of 20 bags of rye seed from the Farmers Federation, Inc., Asheville, N. C., to Clanton, Ala., was found to be misbranded as to noxious weed seeds, and destruction of the 4 remaining bags was ordered by the U. S. District Court.

Another shipment of rye into Alabama from Nashville, Tenn., was misbranded as to germination and noxious weed seeds. The court ordered the destruction of 43 bags of this seed.

The Athens Seed Co., Athens, Ga., shipped to Bessemer, Ala., 4 bags of seed labeled "Georgia raised Abruzzi seed rye, Purity 98%." This seed was found to be not of the Abruzzi variety, and to be much less than 98% pure seed. Officials seized 8 3/4 bushels, and the court decree provided that, in lieu of destruction, the seed was to be disposed of to a charitable institution for feed purposes only.

Soybeans in 10 bags were shipped to Montgomery, Ala., from St. Louis, Mo., with a label stating that the seed had a germination of 90%. This seed was found to germinate only 54% and the 9 bags remaining were seized by the U. S. Marshal. The court ordered destruction of the seed.

W. P. Bell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., shipped 10 bags of soybeans to Roanoke, Ala., also misbranded as to germination. The labels indicated a germination of 90% but the seed was found to have a germination of 34%. The seed remaining (2 1/2 bags) was seized, and ordered destroyed by the court.

A mixture of timothy and alsike, shipped to Berea, Ohio, was supposed to consist of timothy 75.45% and alsike 24.28%, according to the label. The actual content of the mixture was found to be timothy approximately 84.25%, and alsike approximately 12.50%. The seed was released under \$100 bond to the shipper on condition that the seed be properly relabeled.

The McGregor Milling & Grain Co., McGregor, Tex., shipped to Mobile, 300 bags of

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	86,000	82,000	22,000	.....
Duluth	53,991	471,917	16,390	57,619
Ft. William	8,180	13,202	54,472	.....
Minneapolis	1,168,860	1,119,620	87,780	112,900
New York	100,000	906,600	.....	.....
Superior	25,727	152,352	1,352	.....
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Hutchinson	20,800	9,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	28,000	60,200	60,200	72,800
New Orleans	.....	2,600	.....	.....
Wichita	7,800	2,600	3,900	1,300
	CANE SEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Ft. Worth	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	2,300	1,150	.....
	SORGHUMS			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Ft. Worth	31,200	18,200	33,800	39,000
	CLOVER			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago, lbs.	862,000	327,000	710,000	30,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	625,923	544,140	116,550	77,975
New York, bus.	.....	.....	822	200
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago, lbs.	520,000	3,664,000	415,000	1,616,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	249,941	1,400,190	.....	142,390
New York, bus.	.....	.....	.....	1,762

oats labeled "Germination 94%," but the seed was found to germinate not more than 59%. The 90 bags remaining were seized by the U. S. marshal. A \$100 bond was provided by the shipper, who agreed to grind the oats to prevent their use for seed. This is the second shipment of oats made by the McGregor Milling & Grain Co. into Alabama, a portion of which was seized for being misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The American Seed Co., Inc., of Lancaster, Pa., was charged with unfair competition in the sale of garden and flower seeds, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, alleging the company issued to its agents instructions which tended to deceive them regarding the terms of employment and rates of compensation to be given. The company sought to have prospective agents believe that its terms were more liberal and remunerative than those of competitors.

In the largest seizure ever made under the Federal Seed Act, the U. S. District Court at Little Rock, Ark., has put the shipper, L. P. Cook, of Memphis, Tenn., under a \$3,000 bond which prevents the marketing of three carloads of wheat, oats and rye seed until it has been truthfully labeled to show that it includes seeds of cheat, which by Arkansas law is a noxious weed.

The 3 carloads of seed, including 350 bags of oats and 400 bags each of wheat and rye, were shipped from Memphis to Little Rock. The labels did not indicate the presence of cheat seed. The State Plant Board detected considerable proportion of this weed seed.

Seed Notes

By V. I. ABLE

Sweet clover is turning out better than expected.

Red clover market has declined in sympathy with grains and not because of any increase in the offerings.

Soybeans that were intended to be cut for hay will make seed as rains three days out of seven prevented haymaking.

An acute shortage will develop in the early varieties of seed corn required in the Northwest, for they have neither new corn suitable nor old corn in the crib from which to pick. More corn has been damaged in the ear and by worms than in 40 years.

Careful selection of quality seed should profit both dealer and planter.

Grain Carriers

The National Atlas Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Great Northern for an unreasonable rate on wheat from Tolna, N. D., to Minneapolis.

The Ohio State Trucking Code Authority has made the ruling that truckers buying grain at the farms for resale are listed as trucks operated for hire. Grain merchants would classify them as cutthroat competitors.

Muscataine, Ia.—Grain barge shipments out of here were revived Sept. 28 for the first time in four decades with the departure for New Orleans, La., of approximately 25,000 bus. of shelled corn intended for export.—A. T.

Portland, Ore.—Water rates on wheat and flour to California are to be increased Nov. 1: 70c per ton on lots of 500 tons or less on wheat; 45c a ton from 500 to 1,000 tons and 30c a ton on lots of 1,500 tons or more. Flour and feed rates will advance 70c a ton to San Francisco and Los Angeles and \$1.20 a ton to San Diego.

Abandonment of more than 3,000 miles of duplicate or non-productive railway is planned by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, subject to approval by the Dominion Railroad Commission. The Canadian National being government owned, and having most of the unprofitable line, political objections are expected.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Railway Commission recently heard argument on the application for reduced rates on feed grains and mill feed from prairie points to British Columbia. A. L. Chard, for the government of Alberta, argued that the reduction should be applicable to all grains from Alberta points.

Rates on cottonseed filed by the carriers in alleged compliance with the Commission's decision in No. 17,000 have been protested by the Corn Products Refining Co., Penick & Ford, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and many others, who ask suspension of the tariffs, which would close existing routes.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of the Kansas Milling Co. against the Santa Fe for unreasonable charges on wheat from Northwestern Texas to Wichita, Kan. The railroad collected 41 cents and brot suit for the undercharge, which suit was held in abeyance pending the Commission's ruling, and the Commission now holds the 47.5 cents sought by the carrier to be reasonable.

Portland, Ore.—River boat operators advise that more wheat has been moved down the Columbia river from the Inland Empire this year than ever before. An arrangement between truck lines and the river boats is working perfectly and the bulk of wheat from the Inland Empire is moving by water. Use of multiple barges has increased the average down river cargo to 650 tons, whereas two years ago the average cargo was 200 tons.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Formal hearing involving demurrage charges on approximately 4,000 cars of grain received during the years 1925 to 1928 by Crown Mills from the S. P. & S. Railway Co. was scheduled for Oct. 5 at Portland, before Examiner Worthington of the I. C. C. Crown Mills, plaintiff, has been twice sustained by the I. C. C. in its contention that it was entitled to 24 hours' free time for inspection which it was not allowed. In dispute now is the actual record of cars on which refund is claimed. The claimant's refund is about \$10,000.—F. K. H.

In the complaint by the Portales Chamber of Commerce the Commission has found the rates on grain and related articles from points in New Mexico to many points in the United States to be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed a certain scale. The scale begins with a single line rate of 7 cents on wheat and flour and 10 cents for joint line hauls and 9 cents for joint line hauls; 8 cents on hay for single-line hauls and 11 cents for joint line hauls. The rates on wheat at 400 miles are 29 and 31 cents; coarse grains 26 and 28 cents; and on hay 32 and 34 cents.

The Kansas City Board of Trade and the St. Joseph Grain Exchange have filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission objecting to the proposal of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. to cut rates from points on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to meet barge line competition, pointing out that these rate changes would disrupt a sensitive and delicately balanced rate structure which is the product of experience extending over a great many years and permitting the widest possible competition between producing sections, markets, dealers, millers and consumers.

Washington, D. C.—R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Ass'n of Railroad Executives, opened the case for the roads in the hearing begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 1, on the proposed rate increase. He said operating expenses had increased nearly \$300,000,000 annually, and that restoration of wages to the former level cost \$156,000,000, while materials would cost \$134,000,000 more under the N.R.A. M. J. Gormley testified that in 1933 the ratio of freight transportation expenses to total freight revenues was 30.1 per cent. Dr. Julius H. Parmelee said: Twenty-six class 1 railroads operating 40,565 miles of lines were in the hands of receivers or trustees in bankruptcy. The railroads had net income of \$30,000,000 in July last year, but in July this 000. The hearings were adjourned Oct. 6 to be resumed Oct. 26 at Denver, Colo.

When men's minds are free to estimate the value of an investment, giving consideration only to the basis of facts and confidence in the future conditions, opportunities such as are offered now for investment purchases of May wheat do not exist.—Bartlett Frazier Co.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

No Laborer's Lien on Crop.—Statute providing for lien for work done on personality held not to entitle farm hand to lien on crops for labor in plowing land and in planting and tending crops (Comp. St. 1929, § 52-601).—*Taylor v. Leudke, Supreme Court of Nebraska*. 254 N. W. 425.

Warehousemen.—Licensed grain warehouseman is absolute insurer, as against fire loss, of grain stored in warehouse, and sureties on warehouseman's bond are liable on outstanding storage receipts tho grain is destroyed without fault or negligence of warehouseman. (Comp. Laws Supp. 1925, sections 3125a1-3125a62).—*Larkin v. Doerr, Supreme Court of North Dakota*. 255 N. W. 567.

Gaming.—Evidence showing plaintiff purchased wheat futures and that actual delivery of wheat was not contemplated, held to establish gambling transaction, precluding buyer from recovering damage from broker for fraudulent representations relating to price of wheat at time options were resold.—*J. C. Deterling v. Jacob Geib, Supreme Court of Minnesota*. 255 N. W. 484.

Waiver of Landlord's Lien by Acquiescence.—Landlord held estopped to enforce his rental lien upon fruit crop, as against defendant which advanced money to harvest crop, where landlord's agents remained silent regarding priority of landlord's lien until crop was harvested (Rem. Rev. Stat. §§ 1188-1, 1188-2, 1188-4).—*De Voe v. Prentice Packing & Storage Co., Supreme Court of Washington*. 20 Pac. (2d) 1107.

Lien on Crop for Rent of Town House.—Landlord held entitled to lien on crops to secure

rent for tenant house located in nearby town (Code 1930 § 2186). Facts disclosed that house rented to tenant was located in town about a mile and a half from the farm; that the farm and the house were rented together; and that the house in town was necessary to go with the land in order that the land might be cultivated in crops.—*Dale V. Webb, Supreme Court of Mississippi*. 146 South. 875.

Foreign Matter in Foods.—Manufacturer is liable to third persons having no contractual relations with him for negligence in manufacture of articles of dangerous or obnoxious character. Manufacturer of foods must use care, skill, and diligence in manufacture and preparation that reasonably skillful and diligent persons engaged in similar business would have used.—*Collins Baking Co. v. Savage, Supreme Court of Alabama*. 150 South. 336.

Deferred Payment Contract Valid.—Buyer's promise to pay market price for wheat under Chicago December option on any day before December 1, 1931, held not invalid as wagering contract (Pen. Code 1925, arts. 658, 661). Buyer's promise to seller to advance cash on wheat purchased and to buy other wheat on Board of Trade for seller's benefit held invalid as wagering transaction, hence original sale contract remained enforceable (Pen. Code 1925, arts. 658, 661).—*C. B. Erwin v. H. E. White, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas*. 54 S. W. (2d) 867.

Crop Mortgage.—First crop mortgagee, expressly agreeing that hail insurer's mortgage should be prior, could not insist that insurer waived lien by permitting mortgagor to sell

part of crop to pay insurer's note and harvesting expenses. First crop mortgagee having agreed that, if it took property, it would protect second crop mortgagee, which first mortgagee had agreed should be prior, became trustee of proceeds of wheat received to extent of second mortgagee's debt.—*Home Ins. Co. v. Klous, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas*. 58 S. W. (2d) 176.

Crop Mortgage to Federal Agency.—Production credit ass'n organized under Farm Credit Act to make loans for production and marketing of farm products whose stock was held by borrowing farmers and production credit corporation held "federal agency" within statute validating chattel mortgage to federal agency upon recording mortgage without delivery of possession of mortgage property to mortgagee (Gen. St. Supp. 1933, § 1110b; Act Cong. June 16, 1933; 12 USCA § 1138c).—*Hartford Production Credit Ass'n v. Clark, Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut*. 172 Atl. 266.

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Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but is a concentrated heat, wear- and friction-reducing product. Simply add to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce. It makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of, the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs that its use actually costs nothing. Pyroil effects the most gratifying and amazing results as to improved operating performance and reduced operating costs wherever oils are used.

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Water Barrels for Fire Protection

Records kept by the mutual fire insurance companies credit the modest water barrel with being one of the most effective factors in keep-

ing down fire losses in grain elevators and flour mills.

Ready for instant use by every intelligent individual the water barrel and buckets extinguish many a fire in its incipency and prevent a heavy loss.

With the coming of freezing temperatures the water in the barrels must be kept from congealing by the addition of salt, if in wood, or better, of calcium chloride. Do not use salt in steel containers. The calcium will not corrode the metal.

Calcium chloride costs about 2 cents per pound in 100-pound bags or 400-pound drums. The solution does not become foul with age and the chemical reduces the amount of water lost by evaporation. A western owner of an isolated elevator who was anxious to protect his property secured several old oil drums coated inside with asphalt paint and placed them at different points of advantage about his plant. With a board on top to keep out dust and decrease evaporation and a slatted box to contain the buckets visibly the elevator man is equipped to put out a fire in the cupola or elsewhere.

The chemical dissolves more quickly if the water is heated and stirred. After the calcium has been dissolved in some hot water the barrel may be filled up with cold water. The proportions to use are governed by the lowest winter temperature expected, according to the following table:

125 lbs. to 50 gals. water freezes at	Zero F.
150 lbs. to 50 gals water freezes at	-3 Zero F.
170 lbs. to 50 gals water freezes at	-19 Zero F.
190 lbs. to 50 gals. water freezes at	-32 Zero F.
200 lbs. to 50 gals. water freezes at	-39 Zero F.



Oil Drum Water Barrel, Board Cover and Buckets in Slatted Box.

Feedstuffs

Wellman, Ia.—T. Ellis Rickey has quit the portable milling business and sold his equipment to a farmer.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Western Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n will call a meeting soon after the dealers' code is approved.

Middlings are not considered a good feed for milk cows because they gum up in the cow's stomach and are hard to digest. Also, they are usually more expensive than oats or bran, either of which supplies about the same thing to the ration.

Washington, D. C.—It was announced by the A.A.A. recently that a major portion of the \$50,000,000 R.F.C. grant for live stock feed purchases will be spent on imports from other countries and distributed thru regular commercial channels.

Monterey, Mex.—Shipments of bran from Mexico to the United States recently have averaged 10 cars a week. After paying the duty of 10% the bran can be laid down in San Antonio, Tex., for 40 cents per ton less than the domestic product.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Feed dealers of Utah and southern Idaho gathered at the Newhouse Hotel recently to view a special motion picture based on the equipment and operation of the research farm of the General Mills, presented by A. F. Rolf of Detroit, Mich., director of poultry research.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29.—Linseed meal prices during the past week have remained firm, with a better feeling. Cake prices, however, are weak but with light offerings. There has been more interest shown by the oil consumer since the last decline in oil prices.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Portland, Ore.—Prospect of the importation of soy bean cake and meal returning to its former activity here is especially bright. It has been noted that a new preferential tariff schedule apparently opens the door, temporarily at least, to importation of this product duty free to aid middle west drouth sufferers. In past years a large tonnage of soy-bean cake, meal and oil came from Manchuria to Portland.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—Linseed cake and meal prices in foreign and domestic markets have declined this week and demand is light. Linseed oil prices have advanced and the demand lately has been brisk, many feeling no doubt that on the present basis Argentine flax prices are extremely cheap.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Oral Irwin, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., has spent a week at St. Louis, Mo., receiving instructions on how to mix supplements into feeds. The supplements are to be purchased and shipped in to be mixed with home grown grains and roughages, the products being an economical combination of the farmers' crop and the necessary ingredients for a complete ration.

Program Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs.

For the annual meeting of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to be held at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15 and 16, two of the best known men in the feed industry have been booked as speakers, C. A. Coddington, pres. of the Manufacturers Ass'n, and R. M. Field, director of the manufacturers code authority, who will probably give the latest data on the code.

Round table discussions will occupy the remainder of the time of the business sessions that will begin in the morning, the afternoons being devoted to entertainment in connection with the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

U. S. Feed Information Agency in New Quarters

The federal live stock feed agency recently established at Kansas City, Mo., has removed to the seventh floor of the Live Stock Exchange building.

E. O. Pollock, in charge, was all set Oct. 1 to give out information concerning supplies of hay. Sixteen clerks have been employed to compile the data on hay stocks, as ascertained by the questionnaire method. Quantity, quality and price of hay have been tabulated and the source of supply located.

The next study to be made is on supplies of feed grains.

Grain, seed, feed, hay and forage dealers are asked to assist this agency and in turn the facilities of these dealers are to be used in procurement and distribution of adequate supplies for livestock in the drouth areas. It is expected that every dealer will be glad to furnish his facilities for handling supplies at reasonable charges.

Geo. E. Booth, pres. of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, suggests that state ass'ns send lists of their members to Mr. Pollock so bulletins and inquiries from the the government agency could be sent direct to members.

Feed Control Officials to Meet

The 26th annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1 and 2.

C. A. Coddington, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, will deliver an address.

Fred P. DeHoff, of San Francisco, will treat of sardine oils.

L. S. Walker will lead a discussion of varying the proportions of ingredients in mixed feeds.

H. R. Kraybill will speak on the listing of complex concentrate mixtures in feeds.

G. M. Marsh will have as his topic the requirement of the declaration of the percentage of protein in the brand name of all high protein feed materials.

H. A. Halvorson will tell how guaranties and labeling of products not ordinarily regarded as ingredients should be expressed.

The com'te reports to be presented Friday afternoon will cover varied matters of great interest to feed manufacturers.

E. M. Bailey is pres. and L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas. of the Ass'n.

Emergency Feed Rates to April 30

The emergency reduced rates on feed effective Oct. 1 will be continued until Apr. 30. Rates on grain and concentrates are not reduced, but a reduction on these will be considered by the carriers.

The schedules establish a rate of 66⅔% of the standard commercial rates for hay, including millet, cowpea, soy bean and alfalfa hay, and of 50% of the standard hay rates on stover, cornstalks (shredded or not shredded), beet tops, cactus, ensilage, fodder (including cane fodder), straw (including bean or pea), corncobs and sorghum cane.

The reduced rates apply only to shipments for which certificates may be issued by the department of agriculture, thru county agents or drouth relief directors, stating that the feed is for livestock owned or controlled by the person to whom the certificate is issued, or for purchase and distribution, without profit, by relief organizations or farmers' ass'ns.

The former reduction that went into effect June 4, expired Sept. 4.

Corn and hog producers have received about two-thirds of the first installment of approximately \$133,000,000 due on their adjustment contracts to Sept. 24. Thus far payments totaling more than \$86,220,880 have been made to 918,962 contract signers.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during July, 1934, and during the seven months ending with July, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	July		Seven months ending July	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Linseed cake	13,939	16,411	108,825	71,381
Linseed meal	990	724	5,786	4,589
Cottonseed cake	23	23	16,453	37,578
Cottonseed meal	81	835	2,341	17,601
Oyster shells	4,879	3,573	27,744	33,966
Fish meal	949	69	15,925	1,048
Mixed dairy feeds	147	106	766	852
Mixed poultry feeds	212	179	1,511	1,316
Bran, midds, etc....	1,576	338	12,534	4,082

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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Consolidated
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**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS**

The Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Cottonseed meal has been fairly active during the past week and closed at declines of 75c to \$1.15. Weakness developed on Wednesday and Thursday as a result of the severe decline in grains and cotton and was further augmented by hedging pressure in the distant months carrying prices into the lows for the week, January at \$33.10, March at \$33.75 and May at \$34.50 with other positions affected accordingly. A good portion of these losses was regained on Friday but the advance did not hold as in Saturday's dull session prices were 15c to 40c lower with the exception of October which closed unchanged. Considering the fact that the weight of the movement is now on the market can be said to have given a fairly good account of itself especially so in view of the reported more or less indifferent consuming interest which has been principally in the west. However, the fact that the cash market has held so well in the face of a light demand has doubtlessly helped in maintaining values.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Co., Ada, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 for branding cottonseed screenings as containing 43 per cent protein when the content of protein was less.

At Mexico, Mo., 135 bags of meal were condemned as adulterated, cottonseed having been substituted in part for the soybean meal declared on the label by the Standard Soy Bean Mills, Centerville, Ia.

The Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Tex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 for branding cottonseed screenings as containing 43 per cent protein when the content was less than 37.5 per cent.

Fertilizers in Pennsylvania

The fertilizer applications for registration received and approved for 1933 sales, for which 200 licenses were issued to 135 manufacturing and importing firms, covered 912 different kinds and brands of fertilizers, according to Jas. W. Kellogg, Pennsylvania director of Foods and Chemistry.

Of the total number of brands 679 were mixed fertilizers, guaranteed to contain, as required by the law, 16 per cent, or 16 total units of plant food, the remaining brands, including "simple" or "base" materials, supplying either nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash.

The tonnage reports submitted with 1933 registration applications showed that during the preceding year, 1932, 241,865 tons of fertilizers were sold (compared with 287,127 tons sold during 1931), the amount of each class being as follows: Complete fertilizers, 172,639 tons; ground bone fertilizers, 2,748 tons; superphosphate fertilizers, 48,029 tons; lime phosphate fertilizers, 3,818 tons; rock and potash fertilizers, 8,193 tons, and miscellaneous fertilizers, including the following: tankage, 2,726 tons; dried blood, 16 tons; nitrate of soda, 864 tons; potash salts, 690 tons, sulphate of ammonia, 1,500 tons; ammoniated phosphates, 143 tons, and unclassified, 499 tons.

Feedstuffs Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore	2,891	2,730		
*Chicago	7,629	10,011	30,254	29,823
*Cincinnati	570	270		
*†Kansas City	2,875	1,560	20,425	17,420
*Milwaukee	995	945	7,442	5,760
*Minneapolis	1,021	1,034	27,592	26,754
**Minneapolis	4,163	3,927	3,044	2,223
††Minneapolis (lbs.)		50,000	5,533,157	6,508,446
New York	60	61		
Peoria	6,820	9,180	9,136	9,225
*Millfeed.	††Millfeed, bran and shorts. ††Linseed meal.			
**Screenings.				

The Feed Situation in Cotton Growing States

Grain & Feed Journals: The forage supply in the United States is so acute that the Government has removed the tariff on forage.

The Canadian Government has decreed that no feed of this character can be exported without license.

The state of Kansas has requested the farmers not to burn oat and wheat straw. Nearly all of the plants manufacturing sweet feeds are using straw and black strap molasses as the body of their manufactured feeds.

The Government agencies are buying straw, Johnson grass and other hay to feed destitute cattle on account of pastures being all dried up.

Texas and all the Southland are blessed because of their cotton crops. The cotton not only supplies raiment, but for every commercial bale of 500 pounds grown 1,000 pounds of feed and food is produced from the cotton seed. This, added to the other feeds produced, puts the South in a better position than non-producing cotton territory. Cotton seed is selling at \$42 per ton. Johnson grass, considered a pest, has produced abundantly, and the harvesting and sale of it has put millions of dollars in the pockets of the farmers.—A. S. Lewis, Dallas, Tex.

NRA Member of Feed Mfrs. Code Authority Named

R. M. Field, director of the code authority of the feed manufacturing industry, at Chicago, on Oct. 2, announced that the administration had appointed as administration member of the code authority J. Allen Battle, Chicago, a mining engineer by profession and a business man of wide experience.

It is expected that his appointment will be of great assistance to the code authority in handling problems of code administration.

Price fixing by the lumber code is unauthorized by the N. I. R. A. Judge Anderson held at Memphis Oct. 6 in restraining the U. S. District Attorney from prosecuting any lumberman for violating the price protection clause of the code.

Fumigant manufacturers disapprove of government entomologists promising grain dealers and millers to show them how to make their own insecticides, particularly when the successful formulas have been developed by private research.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July	28.....	21.00	23.00	19.25	22.00
Aug.	4.....	22.30	25.40	20.60	23.50
Aug.	11.....	24.00	26.25	22.60	25.50
Aug.	18.....	22.60	25.95	21.15	23.65
Aug.	25.....	23.40	25.10	21.65	24.15
Sept.	1.....	25.10	26.50	23.85	26.55
Sept.	8.....	25.25	27.00	23.60	26.30
Sept.	15.....	23.05	25.00	21.85	24.65
Sept.	22.....	22.45	24.50	20.90	23.80
Sept.	29.....	22.20	24.50	20.45	23.50
Oct.	6.....	22.50	25.00	20.90	24.15

A. E. Stevenson, an attorney of Chicago, has been named the NRA representative on the flour milling code.

Duties collected on imported wheat during September at Pembina, N. D., exceeded the collections for the preceding 12 months. In 30 days \$50,000 was collected.

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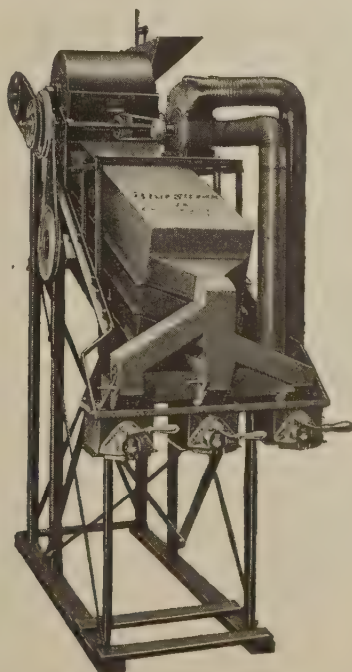


Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

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Blue Streak CORN CUTTER GRADER AND ASPIRATOR

Answers your problem of freshly cut, well-graded, and perfectly cleaned corn at the lowest possible cost.

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter costs only half as much as you would expect to pay, and it cuts, cleans, and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Write for details.

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.

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Chicago, Illinois

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Portland, Ore.—A number of feeding exhibitions were held here the week of Oct. 6 to 13 by the Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n in connection with the live stock exposition.—F. K. H.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n held its 8th annual convention here Sept. 25 to 27. A. G. Phillips of Chicago was master of ceremonies at the banquet.

Portland, Ore.—The Pacific Co-operative Producers have brot suit to recover \$6,566.30 from the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. on a fidelity bond for Miss Edna B. Reed, former manager, thru whose alleged larceny and embezzlement a loss of \$13,123.18 was sustained.—F. K. H.

Trials with Feeds Suspected of Having Caused Mortality in Flocks

By GEO. D. QUIGLEY and ROY H. WAITE

During the past three years the Maryland Experiment Station, working in cooperation with the State Inspection and Regulatory Service, L. E. Bopst, Associate State Chemist in charge, has been called upon to conduct practical feeding trials of various poultry feeds suspected by farmers and poultrymen of having caused either physical derangement or actual mortality in their flocks. These feeds were all sent to the State Inspection Service Laboratory at College Park for examination and were then submitted to the Poultry Department of the Station for trial.

The usual plan for such trials has been to select healthy birds from the Station range or flock, of an age corresponding in so far as possible, with the age of the birds in the flock of the owner making the complaint. After being weighted the selected birds are confined to cages in a laboratory of the Poultry Department and are then kept under observation without feed for a period ranging from 10 hours to 24 hours, depending upon the age of the birds, the latter figure being for fully grown birds and the former for baby chicks and young stock. In the case of chicks too immature to do without heat the birds are placed in a section of an old type Mammoth Incubator on an improvised floor made of hardware cloth. The number of birds selected depends upon the size of the sample submitted, it being the general plan to include as many birds as will be able to consume the entire sample in about seven days.

After making observations during the preliminary starvation period to check on the condition of the birds, the suspected feed is given as the entire ration during the period of the trial, or until the sample is completely consumed. Observations on the condition of the birds, and on the appearance and consistency of their droppings are made at frequent intervals and recorded. Commencing in 1930 provision has also been made to take and record the body temperatures of the adult birds used in the trials, but it appears that considerable work of an investigational nature will have to be done before such data will prove to be of value in trials of this kind. At the close of the trial, total feed consumption is computed, weight of birds recorded and a report made to the interested parties.

Of the many samples of mixed feeds submitted, some of which were accused of killing birds by the score, not a single one was found to kill healthy birds in our tests even tho the possible deleterious effects were greatly magnified by giving the feed as the entire ration after a starvation period. Two samples were reported unsatisfactorily, they having produced severe intestinal disturbances which disappeared

when the samples were discontinued. It would seem that our results indicate both the general high quality of proprietary and mixed feeds in Maryland, and the fact that sudden mortality in poultry flocks is likely to be due to some factor other than the feed or to a complication of factors, including disease and parasites. Because of insufficient information concerning the true nature of poultry troubles, poultry raisers are prone to somewhat unjustly blame the feed.

Amount of Vitamin A Required for Egg Production

R. M. Sherwood and G. S. Fraps of the Texas station have made a study of the amount of vitamin A potency required by hens for egg production, which may be summarized as follows:

Three groups of White Leghorn fowls consumed in their feed daily, on an average, 224, 336, and 444 units of vitamin A potency. The group receiving the smallest amount of this vitamin was fed a mash containing 20% of ground yellow corn and yellow corn alone as the grain feed. The other groups received the same grain, and mash in which 4% and 8% of heat-dried alfalfa leaf meal replaced an equal amount of wheat bran. The vitamin A potency of the feed and that in the eggs were estimated by biological methods by means of rats.

The mortality was highest in the group receiving the smallest amount of vitamin A. The 224 units of vitamin A eaten daily by the hens on this ration was slightly less than that eaten by the hens on a similar ration the previous year. The mortality was no higher this year for the same length of time than in the experiment of last year. After that time a rather large number (nearly 30%) of the fowls of the no-alfalfa group died. This ration was evidently very deficient in vitamin A for a long-time feeding.

The fowls receiving on an average 444 units of vitamin A in their feed daily averaged heaviest in weight, followed by those receiving 336 units. Those receiving 224 units were lightest. These differences in weight appeared after the fourth month of the experiment.

The fowls fed the two lower amounts of

vitamin A laid approximately the same number of eggs. Those receiving the largest amount of vitamin A laid nearly 15% more eggs than did the other groups. The vitamin A content of the eggs from all of the lots decreased as the laying period progressed. The decline was greatest for the lot receiving the highest amount of vitamin A potency. Egg yolks of the different lots at the close of the period of 9½ months contained 6, 12, and 15 units of vitamin A per gram, respectively.

In two hatching tests the percentage of eggs hatched increased with the increase in the amounts of vitamin A in the feed, but the percentage hatched was not closely related to the amount of vitamin A in the eggs.

The units of vitamin A potency required in the feed in addition to maintenance required for one unit in the eggs decreased as the average number of units fed increased. One unit in the eggs required 6.3 units in the feed when 270 units a day were fed, 5.7 units when 336 units were fed, and 4.0 units when 444 units were fed daily. The fowls apparently used for maintenance larger proportions of the vitamin A fed at the lower levels of feeding than at the higher levels. Since none of the lots was fed a ration free from vitamin A, it was not possible to estimate maintenance requirements in this experiment. Laying hens have high requirements for vitamin A, especially if eggs high in vitamin A potency are desired.

The results of this study as well as those of last year point out that rations usually fed laying hens apparently do not supply enough vitamin A for maintenance and high egg production unless the hens have access to green grass or similar green feed. It seems probable that laying fowls which do not have access to green feed and fed many of the ordinary laying feeds are likely to break down from deficiency in vitamin A during the second and third year, or possibly sooner.

The resignation of Gen. Hugh Johnson as head of the NRA, effective Oct. 15, is expected to expedite the work of the NRA, which is to be divided into three sections, the national industrial recovery board, industrial policy committee and judicial committee.

Judge Baltzell in the federal court at Indianapolis has denied the AAA's application for an injunction to restrain the Greenwood Dairy Farms from operating in non-compliance with the federal milk marketing agreement, as the company was operating solely in intrastate commerce.

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FIVE your customers a chance to see what amazing results they can get with yeast feeds, and your mash sales won't be long in taking a big swing up! A good yeast mash will build sales as fast for you as it has for hundreds of other feed manufacturers. Here is what some of them say:

"Builds Its Own Business"

"Business started coming in the day we put our yeast mash on the market. Enthusiastic customers tell others about our mash for us. It's literally building its own business." (From Wisconsin.) "We're selling more of our mash feed all the time. Customers say that it cleans up coccidiosis in cases where other treatments accomplish nothing." (From Florida.) "Sales of our new yeast feed are wonderful. We are more sold on fermented mash than ever." (From Pennsylvania.) "The addition of a yeast mash to our line has already brought us a 25% increase in customers." (From Wisconsin.)

A Boon for Poultry and Hog Raisers

It's no wonder that yeast mashes build feed sales. Yeast mashes give users results unobtainable with any other feed! To poultry raisers: An end to death losses from coccidiosis and other intestinal diseases. Bigger birds in shorter time. More eggs, heavier eggs and a longer laying season. To hog raisers: A preventive and cure for necro! Hundreds of feeders have found that yeast quickly turns rough, scabby, necrotic hogs into smooth, sleek porkers. To dairy farmers: An aid in ending abortion, garget and scours. Heavier milk production and increased butter fat.

Free Booklets Tell Whole Story Why don't you add a yeast mash to your line—now? Write—today—for the whole yeast story. Two new booklets, "Profitable Feeding Methods" and "25,000 Hogs Can't Be Wrong," will bring you proof of results and full details.

Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X
1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago

Vitamin D Requirements of Laying Hens

By J. E. HUNTER, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penn., before Penn. Millers and Feed Dealers.

Until recently comparatively little information has been available regarding the requirement of laying hens for vitamin D. In general it has been the practice to conduct vitamin D requirement studies with growing chicks, using an eight or twelve weeks' experimental period and to assume that the requirement of the laying hen for vitamin D is the same as the requirement of the growing chick for this factor. Obviously there is little basis for such an assumption. The chick needs vitamin D to enable it to deposit lime and phosphorus in its skeleton to build a strong framework while the laying hen whose skeleton is already formed requires vitamin D principally for the formation of eggshells. Since a large proportion of the vitamin D used in poultry feeding goes into laying mash, definite information regarding the requirement of the adult bird for this factor was needed.

A study of the requirement of the adult bird for vitamin D was inaugurated at the Pennsylvania State College in the spring of 1932 by the Departments of Poultry Husbandry and Agricultural and Biological Chemistry. For this study a cod liver oil fortified with vitamin D from cod liver oil was selected and its vitamin D potency was determined by the rat assay method. The oil was found to contain 100 Steenbock units per gram. By using the conversion factor of 2.7 this oil was computed to contain 270 international units of vitamin D per gram.

Two thousand day old S. C. White Leghorn chicks were used. Ten groups of 200 chicks each were selected. These chicks were subjected to the following experimental conditions:

Group No.	Environmental Conditions.	Per cent fortified cod liver oil in all mash ration.
1.	Battery brooder—confined....	None
2.	Battery brooder—confined....	1/32
3.	Battery brooder—confined....	1/16
4.	Battery brooder—confined....	1/8
5.	Battery brooder—confined....	3/16
6.	Battery brooder—confined....	1/4
7.	Battery brooder—confined....	3/8
8.	Battery brooder—confined....	1/2
9.	Colony brooder house—range.	None
10.	Colony brooder house—range.	1/8

Access to direct sunlight was denied to Groups 1 to 8, while Groups 9 and 10 were given access to limited range. All groups were fed the following all mash rations which were deficient in vitamin D:

	Basal ration for growing chicks (fed from 12 weeks to the conclusion of the experiment.)	Basal ration for stock and young laying pullets (fed from 12 weeks to the conclusion of the experiment.)
Ground yellow corn.....	43.5	45.5
Wheat bran.....	10.0	10.0
Standard wheat midds.....	10.0	10.0
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	5.0	5.0
Meat scraps (55%).....	10.0	7.5
Dried milk.....	10.0	7.5
Ground heavy oats.....	10.0	10.0
Ground limestone.....	1.0	4.0
Salt.....	.5	.5
	100.0	100.0

Group 1 received no vitamin D supplement, but Groups 2 to 8 inclusive received varying

amounts of cod liver oil added to the basal ration as shown above. Group 9 received no supplement and Group 10 received 1/8 per cent of the fortified cod liver oil. Both these groups were given access to range.

The male birds were discarded as soon as their sex could be determined. Records of the body weights as well as the feed consumption of the various groups were kept. At eight week intervals blood samples were taken from representative birds from each group for the determination of blood calcium values which are an index as to the efficiency of the vitamin D in the ration. At the same time intervals representative birds from each group were slaughtered and leg bones taken for ashing, since ash values are also a means of determining the efficiency of vitamin D supplements. These values are given in Table I.

When the birds were 12 weeks of age they were transferred to laying pens constructed in such a way to prevent direct sunlight from entering pens 1 to 8 inclusive. Groups 9 and 10 were given range as in the early part of the study. At this time all birds were given the ration that they were to receive throughout the remainder of the experiment.

When the birds were 24 weeks of age, 50 representative pullets were selected from each group for egg production studies which continued for fifty-two weeks. Each bird was trapped and individual production records were kept. All eggs were weighed daily throughout the study and from time to time representative eggs were collected from which the weights of shell and the amounts of shell ash were determined. Blood calcium determinations were made every four weeks.

Table I gives a summary of some of the data taken when the chicks were eight weeks of age. It will be seen that the bone ash and blood calcium values for Groups 1 and 2 were very low and that the body weights were far below normal. Group 3 shows satisfactory values for bone ash and body weight but the blood calcium is low and a study of the bone photographs of longitudinal sections of the leg bones from each group shows that this group does not exhibit satisfactory calcification.

Table I—Chicks.

Group No.	Body Wt. of Females gms.	Units of Vitamin D Consumed per Bird	Mg. Ca. per 100 cc. Blood Serum	Bone Ash of Tibia Pct.
1.	299	0	4.8	39.2
2.	443	118	7.5	44.6
3.	541	278	9.4	51.1
4.	558	565	11.4	51.1
5.	538	815	10.3	51.2
6.	554	1104	11.5	52.1
7.	526	1603	10.5	52.2
8.	535	2176	10.3	51.7
9.	533	0	10.9	52.5
10.	561	607	10.4	52.5

Bone structure of Group 1 was very rachitic, of Group 2 rachitic, and of No. 3 slightly deviating from normal. Bone structure of Groups 4 to 10 was normal, 9 to 10 having access to sunlight.

Taking all factors into consideration it was decided that the requirement of growing chicks for vitamin D under the conditions of this experiment was 1/8 per cent of the oil used which contained 270 international units of vitamin D per gram. The minimum protective level was judged to be the amount of oil equivalent to 1/16 per cent of the ration.

In studying the data obtained with laying hens over a 52 week period of egg production, a part of which data is given in Table II, it was found that when all factors were considered, the requirement of the laying hen for vitamin D under the conditions of the experiment was 1/4 per cent of the oil used which contained 270 international units of vitamin D per gram.

Table II—Laying Hens

Group No.	Cod Liver Oil Pct.	Body Wt. In Lbs. 24 to 76 Weeks	Feed Consumed per Bird Lbs.	Units of Vitamin D Consumed per Bird	Eggs Produced per Bird	Wt. of Eggs in Gms.	Feed to Produce 100 Eggs	Pct. Shell of Egg	Mg. Ca. per 100 cc. of Blood Serum
2.	1/32	3.02*	60.1	2302	27.7	51.0	217	6.7	18.7
3.	1/16	3.56	66.5	5085	60.6	50.9	110	7.0	21.4
4.	1/8	3.54	76.2	11666	145.1	51.7	53	8.7	24.3
5.	3/16	3.64	80.4	18469	140.5	52.7	57	8.9	24.7
6.	1/4	3.69	81.3	24907	172.6	52.3	47	8.8	25.5
7.	5/8	3.72	80.1	36788	177.8	52.7	45	9.0	26.0
8.	1/2	3.57	80.6	49341	162.6	52.3	50	9.2	25.2
9*	0	3.75	79.0	.....	160.2	53.1	49	9.1	26.6
10*	1/8	3.78	79.3	12136	165.2	52.9	48	9.0	25.5

*Access to sunlight.

Layers Need Double the Vitamin of Chicks.—This work demonstrates that the requirement of the laying hen for vitamin D is approximately double that of the growing chick and points out the fallacy of assumptions that the requirements of the growing chick and laying hen are identical.

It must be kept in mind that this work was carried out using an all mash ration and that the birds in the first eight groups were denied access to sunlight. From Table II it can be seen that Groups 9 and 10 which had access to sunlight made very satisfactory showings and that if birds have access to sunshine that their requirement for the D factor from the ration is greatly reduced. If a feed manufacturer wishes to take advantage of these findings it is a relatively simple matter for him to do so and to apply them to the oil that he is using as a source of vitamin D. Most producers of cod liver oil are in a position to give their customers information regarding the potency of the oils that they purchase. Knowing the unitage of vitamin D of a given oil it is possible by means of simple arithmetic to evaluate it in terms of the oil used in this experiment.

A strain of corn resistant to chinch bugs is being developed in McLean County, Illinois, starting with 12 stalks that had been observed to withstand bug attack when all other corn in the field near Towanda, Ill., had been killed. The chinch bug is not influenced by pipe dreams.

The Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n has forwarded a protest to the secretary of agriculture against the tentative crop production plans for 1935, pointing out that the proposed reduction in animals would decrease the market for millions of bushels of grain.

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Getting Most Value in Feed Mix

With prices of ingredients fluctuating constantly it is profitable to increase or reduce the quantities of the respective components of a ration. To do so intelligently the feeding value of the ingredients must be considered.

To simplify the calculations and to avoid the necessity of reference to numerous tables of digestible nutrients the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has worked out a table of co-efficients placing the various feeds on a comparable basis, so that it is easy to tell what is the cheapest feed to buy.

To use the table reproduced herewith multiply the co-efficients for a given feed by the market price per ton. The result will be the cost in cents per pound for the respective nutrients.

Kind of feed	Coefficients	
	Total digestible nutrients	Digestible crude protein
Carbonaceous Concentrates		
Barley	.063	.556
Beet pulp, dried	.070	1.087
Corn, dent	.058	.667
Corn, flint	.059	.649
Corn and cob meal	.064	.820
Hominy feed	.059	.714
Kafir grain	.062	.556
Molasses, beet	.085	1.724
Molasses, cane	.084	5.000
Oats	.071	.515
Oat feed, low grade	.115	1.220
Rye	.062	.410
Concentrates Medium in Protein		
Bran, wheat	.082	.400
Cottonseed feed	.087	.352
Distillers' grains, dried, from rye	.091	.424
Germ oil meal, high grade	.091	.303
Middlings, wheat, standard	.072	.373
Rye feed	.067	.410
Concentrates High in Protein		
Brewers' grains, dried	.076	.233
Buckwheat middlings	.065	.203
Cocanut meal, low in fat	.066	.251
Cottonseed meal, choice	.064	.135
Cottonseed meal, prime	.066	.150
Cottonseed meal, good	.067	.158
Distillers' grains, dried, from corn	.056	.223
Flax seed	.049	.243
Gluten feed, high grade	.062	.231
Gluten meal	.062	.133
Linseed meal, old process	.064	.166
Malt sprouts	.071	.246
Peas	.066	.263
Soybeans	.053	.151
Soybean meal, fat extracted	.059	.126
Dried Roughage		
Alfalfa hay	.097	.472
Clover hay, red	.098	.658
Clover hay, alsike	.106	.633
Clover and timothy	.108	1.250
Corn fodder, medium dry	.093	1.667
Corn stover, medium dry	.108	2.381
Millet hay, common	.091	1.000
Pea hay	.088	.410
Pea and oat hay	.102	.602
Soybean hay	.093	.427
Sudan hay	.097	1.351
Straw, barley	.118	5.556
Straw, oat	.113	5.000
Straw, wheat	.136	7.140
Timothy hay, all analyses	.103	1.667
Timothy hay, cut before bloom	.099	1.064
Fresh Green Roughage		
Alfalfa, before bloom	.427	1.429
Alfalfa in bloom	.338	1.515
Barley fodder	.340	2.174
Clover, red	.292	1.852
Clover, alsike	.325	1.852
Corn fodder, dent, in milk	.352	5.000
Corn fodder, dent, in dough	.273	3.846
Corn fodder, kernels, ripe	.205	3.333
Corn fodder, flint, all analyses	.350	5.000
Corn fodder, sweet, roasting stage	.354	4.167
Peas and oats	.347	2.083
Peas, field, Canada	.467	1.724
Rye fodder	.325	2.381
Soybeans	.345	1.562
Silage		
Corn, well matured	.282	4.545
Corn, immature	.376	5.000
Corn stover	.410	8.333
Corn and soybean	.287	3.125
Pea cannery refuse	.333	3.125
Roots and Tubers		
Beets, common	.490	5.556
Beets, sugar	.357	4.167
Carrots	.472	5.000
Mangel	.676	6.250
Potatoes	.292	4.545
rutabagas	.532	5.000

A practical example determines which is the more economical to feed, corn at \$25 or hominy feed at \$23 per ton, as follows: The co-efficient of total digestible nutrients in corn, .058, multiplied by 25 equals 1.45 (cents), which is the cost of total digestible nutrients in a pound of corn. Multiplying the co-efficient of total digestible nutrients in hominy feed, .068 by 23 gives 1.56 (cents), representing the cost of total digestible nutrients in hominy feed. At the prices quoted corn is the more economical feed to buy. The economy of supplying digestible crude protein may be determined by using the co-efficient relating to it and the feeds in question.

Mixing Dairy Ration

By FLOYD ARNOLD, Iowa State College Extension Dairyman

This year, because of the shortage of feeds generally used, many dairymen are having to forget their "cut and dried" feeding plans and make up rations out of feeds never used before.

It is well to keep in mind what constitutes a good ration when making plans to feed the substitutes which will be used this fall and winter.

It is generally agreed that the roughage ration should consist of two kinds; preferably a legume hay, such as alfalfa or soybeans, and a succulent feed, such as silage. The concentrate part of the ration should consist of at least three kinds of grains. The combination most common is $\frac{1}{2}$ heavy, fattening grains and $\frac{1}{2}$ light, bulky grains. As an example of a good ration we recommend alfalfa hay and silage for roughage and a grain ration consisting of 4 parts corn and cobmeal, 4 parts ground oats and 1 part cracked soybeans.

The grain ration should be mixed in such a way as to balance the roughage. If a legume hay and silage are available, the grain mixture should contain 13 to 15 per cent of total protein, or 10 to 12 per cent digestible protein. A grain mixture suitable when the hay is part legume hay and part non-legume hay should contain 17 to 20 per cent total protein, or 14 to 16 per cent digestible protein. Where a non-legume is used, the total protein content should be from 20 to 21 per cent, or a digestible protein content of 16 to 18 per cent.

In making substitutions in the grain ration, feeds of similar physical character as well as digestible analysis should be used. For example, corn can be replaced by an equal weight of barley; bran can be substituted for oats; linseed oilmeal for cracked soybeans; and so on.

A good rule to follow is to feed daily 7 pounds of grain for each pound of butterfat a cow produces. If records are not available, the thumb rule is 1 pound of grain to each 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced by Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Holstein and Shorthorns, and 1 pound of grain daily for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds of milk produced by Jerseys and Guernseys.

Assessment for Feed Mfrs. Code Authority

An understanding has been reached between the American Feed Manufacturers Code Authority and the N.R.A. that the feed manufacturers will not require contributions from any company that sells 65 per cent or more of its manufactured feeds at retail.

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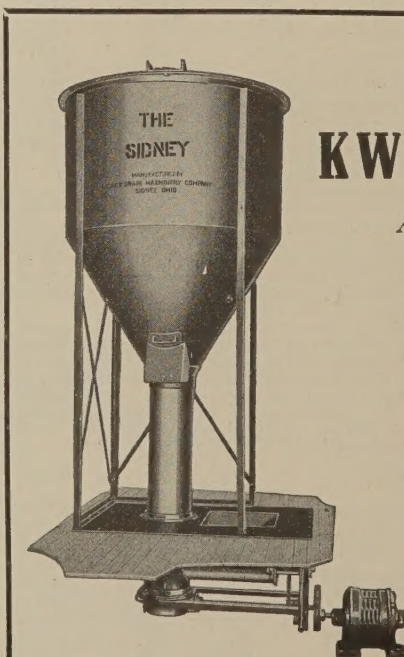
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Feed Dealers Code Com'te Holding Out for Replacement Costs

David K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, in a recent bulletin states that the principal reason for delay (the last two months) has been due to the code com'te's insistence on price and cost provisions directly contradictory to announced NRA policy.

The policy referred to is that the basis for price and cost provisions of all codes shall be "invoice or replacement value, whichever is lower" of the merchandise. No other industry or trade, however, has its merchandise or products subject to the same constant and often wide variations in price as feed and the customers of no other trade are so well informed with respect to wholesale prices as the feeders.

It is impossible to sell feed at a higher invoice cost than the current replacement value and so our committee has insisted on "current local replacement value" as the single basis for the retail price and cost provisions in the feed trade code.

In the last printed draft of the code, the price and cost provisions were ambiguously handled in the long Section 1 of Article VII, which article also included the trade practice rules. They are handled separately and more simply in a new Article VII in the July 17 draft and the trade practice rules are now Article VIII.

Section 1 of the new Article VII prohibits willful destructive price cutting and defines willful destructive price cutting as any sale of feed below "current local replacement value." Section 2 provides that the code authority shall cause to be formulated methods of accounting

and cost finding and/or estimating for use by all members of trade after approval by the administrator. Its purpose is educational and it is not mandatory. Section 3 provides that there be no price discrimination in the sale of feed to any several purchasers of the same class.

There seems to be no objection to Sections 2 or 3 but Section 1 (which is contrary to NRA policy as previously explained) is causing the major trouble. The officials of Division 6 of NRA (which is handling our code) are strongly supporting our claim for a replacement cost basis and final decision is now up to the executive office. I believe the provision will be approved altho its effective date will probably be stayed for 90 days during which time the code authority, subject to approval of the administrator, will be required to formulate a method for the determination of current local replacement value.

This answers the question as to why the code is being held up and also describes the principal change made in its provisions. The other changes have caused little or no trouble.

Cottonseed Meal in Horse and Mule Ration

Altho recognizing the value of cottonseed meal as a feed for bovine animals, a large number of stockmen have been reluctant to include this protein feed in horse and mule rations, being afraid that it might prove harmful. Believing it possible to effect a practical improvement in the rations of horses and mules as the result of the inclusion of one to two pounds of cottonseed meal a study was made by R. H. Williams, J. M. Jones and J. H. Jones of the Texas Station.

More than 80 horses and mules varying in age from weanlings to 20 years old were fed one pound of cottonseed meal daily in connection with other feeds for 224 days to two years, and some of them received two pounds daily for a much longer period. There was not a single instance of any injurious effects from feeding the cottonseed meal to mares, weanlings, artillery horses, and work horses and mules. The animals receiving cottonseed meal in their rations made larger gains and shed their old hair earlier in the spring than similar groups not receiving cottonseed meal.

One Percheron mare receiving one pound of cottonseed meal daily for 938 days and a standard-bred filly receiving two pounds daily from the time she became a weanling over a period of 686 days, represent the highest levels of cottonseed meal feeding in this investigation.

The results of the study indicate that one or two pounds of 43% protein cottonseed meal will be a useful and valuable supplement to the rations commonly fed to horses and mules in the South.

The average amount of concentrates fed was about one pound per 100 pounds live weight in each of the groups. On this basis the group fed concentrate mixture No. 2 received an average of 1.1 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. The concentrate mixture consisted of 170 lbs. ground threshed milo, 100 lbs. whole oats and 30 lbs. 43% protein cottonseed meal.

Each of the animals in the two groups gained in weight during the two years feeding period but the difference in gain between the groups was very small and there was little difference in the general physical condition of the two groups. However, the animal that made the largest gain was fed cottonseed meal and his team-mate, not fed meal, made the smallest gain.

The gelding, Dan, was known to be subject to colic but during the two years he remained on the cottonseed meal ration he had only one mild attack. No other sickness or digestive troubles were observed among the rest of the animals during the course of the experiment.

The teamsters could not distinguish any difference between the two groups in their ability

to work during hot weather. Altho there was little difference in the condition of the animals in the two groups during the test, the teamsters stated that the ones fed cottonseed meal worked better and were more active than they were on previous feed mixtures which contained no cottonseed meal.

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	7,399	5,303	2,356	98
Cincinnati	1,111	726	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	418	11	.....	.....
Kansas City	10,008	4,296	1,668	1,032
Minneapolis	3,206	873	12	17
New York	432	139
Peoria	40	360	70	180
Seattle	341	253

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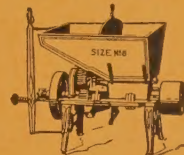
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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocao nut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feed	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chloride
Cottonseed meal, cake	Iodine
Feed mixers	Poultry grits
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

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Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co. on Oct. 8 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots:

Mill Feeds				
		Ship-	Chi-	Pitts-
	Packed	ment	cago	burgh
Standard bran	100s	Quick	22.00	25.80
Standard bran	"	Oct.	22.50	26.30
Pure bran	"	Quick	22.25	26.30
Pure bran	"	Oct.	22.50	26.30
Standard midds	"	Quick	22.25	26.05
Standard midds	"	Oct.	22.50	26.30
Rye midds	"	Prompt	19.00	22.80
Flour midds spring	"	Quick	25.50	29.30
Red dog	"	Prompt	29.00	32.80

Concentrates				
37% O. P. linseed meal	Quick	42.60	47.50	
34% O. P. linseed meal	Immed.	43.00	48.90	
30% Oil meal	Immed.	38.00	41.90	
41% Soybean oil meal	Oct.	38.50	40.50	
41% Cottonseed meal	Im. Oct.	38.65		
43% Cottonseed meal	Im. Oct.	41.15		

Alfalfa Meal				
Peevee—(Pecos 20% Leaf)		35.50	39.40	
Velvet—(Pecos 17% Leaf)		33.50	37.40	
Pecos Spec'l—(Choice Fine)		30.50	34.40	
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal		27.30	31.20	
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal				

Cereal Products				
Table grade oat products	Immed.	74.40	78.20	
Whole rolled barley	Immed.	41.50	45.30	
Roller hulled barley	Immed.	52.00	55.80	
Fine ground fd'g oatmeal	Immed.	39.00	42.80	
Reground oat feed	Quick	15.00	18.80	
Unground oat hulls, sacked	Quick	16.00	19.80	

Corn By-Products				
White hominy feed	Immed.	27.50	31.40	
Yellow hominy feed	Prompt			
Yellow corn feed meal	Prompt			

Miscellaneous				
Malt Sprouts standard, sacked		22.50	26.30	
Corn distillers grains 28%, 100s		29.00	32.90	
Dried brewers grains, sacked		27.00	30.90	
Buckwheat re-cleaned		1.65		
Dried buttermilk, 100s, per cwt.		3.50		
Dried skim milk, 100s, per cwt.		3.40		
Blackstrap molasses, bulk spot 30 days	7 f.o.b. New Orleans			

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